Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, August 19, 1818.

Volume 29.) (Number 1472.

Ferrar and Eduljee

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
To-morrow Thursday, the 20th Instant.
AT THEIR ROOMS
in Meadow Street.

FOUR ENGLISH MADE, CAMP CASES.

CONTAINING the following Articles of Silver Plate to be Sold together or separately as may suit purchasers.

Bombay, 1st August 1818.

CAMP CASE, No. 1.

Containing as under, viz.

4 Silver Dishes of Size,	6 Silver Desert Forks,
2 Do. Curry Dishes,	1 Do. Gravy Spoon,
2 Hot water Plates,	1 Do. Butter Knife,
3 Do. Table or Soup Plates,	4 Dot Skewers,
1 Do. Soup Spoon,	7 Tin Dishes,
6 Do. Table ditto,	1 Iron Gril,
6 Do. Desert ditto,	5 Pair Ivory Handles Knives and Fork's,
2 Do. Tea ditto,	5 Do ditto Desert ditto,
6 Do. Table Forks.	1 Pair Carver ditto,
	1 Steel and 2 Oyster Knives.

No. 2.

2 Silver Sauce Bowls with Covers,	1 Copper Coffee Pot,
2 Do. Salt Cellers with Spoons,	1 Tin Candle Stick,
1 Do. Mustard Pot with ditto,	7 Do. Dish Covers,
1 Do. Snuffer with Stand,	1 Copper Fry Pan,
1 Do. Coffee Pot,	6 Do. Sauce Pan and Covers,
2 Do. Candle Sticks with 2 Shades,	1 Tin Boiler or Fish Kettle,
1 Do. Muffinier.	1 Mahogany Dinner Tray.

No. 3.

1 Silver Milk Bowl with Cover,	1 Tin Spice Box,
1 Silver Tea Pot,	3 Tea Cups and Saucers,
1 Do. Cruit Stand with 4 Glass Bottles,	3 Coffee Cups & Saucers,
1 Do. Tumbler,	4 Wine Glasses with Covers,
4 Liquor Bottles with Silver Corks,	3 Tumblers with Covers,
2 Decanters,	

No. 4.

1 Silver Large Bowl with Cover and Stand,	4 Tin Canister for Tea & Sugar,
1 Do. Butter Pot with a Glass and without Cover.	1 Mahogany Dinner Tray,
1 Mahogany Tea Caddy with Silver Cup and Cover for Sugar,	1 Roasting Jack Complete,
	1 Iron Hatchet.

Bombay, 5th August 1818.

Sale by Auction

To-morrow Thursday, the 20th inst.
AND FOLLOWING DAYS,
WILL BE EXPOSED FOR SALE
By Public Auction,
AT THE ROOMS OF
MESSRS.
Ferrar and Eduljee,
IN MEADOW STREET;
THE PROPERTY
OF A GENTLEMAN
About to proceed to England,
CONSISTING OF

NEAT and elegant Household Furniture, Plate, Plated Ware, Cut Glass and China; together with about 60 dozen of very superior London particular Madeira, part of which has been in India upwards of six years and remaiuder more than five years; and several other sorts of Wine, Beer &c.

The Sale to commence at 11 o'clock and to continue until the whole of the proporty is disposed of.

At 12 o'clock presisely will be Sold a Strong Serviceable Buggy, and Horse, with a new set of Harness, and two other Buggy Horses.

Bombay, 19th Angust, 1818.

CARD.

THE interest of Mr. WILLIAM WISENCRAFT. in the BOMBAY HOTEL AND TAVERN, at this Presidency ceased from the 1st instant.

TAKE NOTICE.

Mr. DUNCAN CAMERON most respectfully solicits those Gentlemen who stand indebted to him, to favor him with the amount of their respective accounts as early as possible, application for payment having been repeatedly made individually; as a change in the firm makes this measure absolutely necessary. Mr. C. regrets he is compelled by necessity to call for his accounts in this public manner.

Bombay, 19th August, 1818.

FOR SALE
AT THE
Gazette Office,

Blank Bonds, Powers of Attorney,
Policies of Insurance,
Bills of Lading,
Price Currents,
Files of the Bombay Gazettes, & Couriers, for 1816-1817.
Bombay Army Lists 1818.
Almanacks and Memorandum Books, for 1818.
Bills of Exchange &c. &c.

	Rupees
Nos. 50, 51, 52, and 53, of the Edinburgh Review, - - - - - -	3
Bain on the Variation. - - -	3

Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, 19th August 1818.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council

BOMBAY CASTLE, 4TH JULY, 1818.

THE following Promotions are ordered to take place in consequece of the death of Lieut-Colonel John Lyall of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry.

Infantry.

Senior Major Edward F. Edwards to be Lieut-Colonel, vice Lyall deceased--Date of rank 19th July 1818.

Eighth Regiment Native Infantry.

Senior Captain J. Salter to be Major, Captain Lieut G. Edgal to be Captain of a company, and Brevet Captain and Lieutenant J. P. Napier to be Captain Lieut. in succession to Edwards promoted--do. do. do.

Bombay Castle 10th August, 1818.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following Extract of the Honorable Court's dispatch dated the 4th of February 1818.

Extract of a letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors in the Military Department dated the 4th of February 1818.

PARA. 5th, Lieutenant Colonel F. W. Gifford has our permission to return to his rank upon your Establishment.

6th, Ensign W. E. Dunlop has our permission to return to his Rank upon your Establishment.

7th, We have permitted Lieutenant Alexander B. Campbell, of your Establishment, to remain in England, until the departure of the last Company's ships bound to Bombay this Season.

8th, Captain Adam Hogg, of your Establishment, has our permission to remain in England, until the month of October next.

10th, Mr. William Gourlay, late a Surgeon upon your Establishment, has retired from the Company's Service from the 17th June 1817.

11th, We have permitted the undermentioned Persons severally to proceed to your presidency to practice as Surgeons; and we direct that they succeed as assistant Surgeons upon your Establishment, their Rank will be settled at a future time. viz.

Mr. John Harding and
Mr. James Bird.

Bombay Castle 13th August 1818.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint assistant Surgeon George Ogilvy to the situation of Civil Surgeon, from the date of Surgeon Morgan's departure on the Ann to England.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Brevet Captain and Lieutenant Keith, to be Sub assistant Commissary; date of appointment 10th August 1818.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH.
Sec. to Govt.

FROM THE
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

BENGAL MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE-PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

Fort William, June 23, 1818.

The Honorable the Vice-President in Council is pleased to lay down the following Regulations, regarding the Clothing of the Regular Army, and Compensation in lieu of Clothing.

1. When an augmentation is ordered to the Army, whether, in the form of an increase to the Establishment of Companies, or of entire new Corps, Bounty Clothing is to be furnished to the extent of the Levy, at the expense of the State.

2. Should any circumstances, however, occur to prevent the issue of Bounty Clothing to new Levies no compensation in lieu of it, is to be granted.

3. When new Levies, are raised in a year, for which Coats will be issued, as the regular Clothing, on the 1st of January following their enlistment, the Bounty Clothing furnished to them, will consist of Pantaloons; —In like manner, Coats will be issued as Bounty, in years, for which Pantaloons constitute the article of regular Clothing.

4. When an augmentation is ordered in the form of entire Regiments, which add sharers to the Offreckoning Fund, the regular Clothing of the year in which the Levies are entertained, will be supplied from the Clothing Fund, which will be allowed Offreckonings on account of such Regiments, for the entire year.

5. When an augmentation is ordered to the strength of existing Corps, the regular Clothing of the year in which the augmentation is made, will be furnished at the expense of Government; in such cases, the Clothing fund will commence receiving Off-reckonings on account of the new Levies, not from the date of the augmentation, but from the 1st of January following.

6. When compensation, in lieu of Clothing, shall be directed to be issued for any year, recruits will only be entitled to receive compensation for the period during which they have actually been borne on the Rolls of Corps.

Fort William, June 23, 1818.

The Honorable the Vice-President in Council is pleased to authorize Messrs. Assistant Surgeons Duncan and Irving, who have been appointed to the Medical Charge of the Political Missions of Captain Tod and Mr Wauchope, repectively, to draw the same Medical allowances as sanctioned for Assitant Surgeons to Residencies at Foreign Courts.

Fort William, June 30, 1818.

The Honorable the Vice-President in Council is pleased to make the following appointments.

Lieutenant Butroughs, Barrack-master at Cawnpore, to be Paymaster of Invalid Pensions at Allahabad.

Lieutenant Jenkins, of the 24th Regiment of Native Infantry, to be Barrack-master at Cawnpore.

Captain Dawes, Brigade Major, is appointed Barrack-master of Fort William, in the room of Captain Ramsay, appointed a Major of Brigade.

Fort William, June 30, 1818.

Mr. William Chisholm, having produced a counterpart covenant dated the 29th of September 1817, of his appointment as an Assistant Surgeon on this Establishment, is admitted into the service accordingly.

Lieutenant Colonel J. L. Richardson of the 14th Regiment of Native Infantry, having forwarded a Medical Certificate from the Cape of Good Hope, the original permission granted to that Officer in General Orders of the 27th December 1816, to proceed to that settlement, and eventually to Europe, for the recovery of his health, is confirmed.

Lieutenant Fireworker J. T. Sinoult has a further extension of leave of absence for one month, from the period specified in General Orders of the 2d instant.

Serjeant Thomas Milner, lately transferred from His Majesty's 17th foot to the Honorable Company's Service, is appointed to do duty under the Superintendent of Buildings in the Lower Provinces, and authorized to receive the following allowances, viz.

Staff Pay, ... Rs. 20
Tentage and House rent, ... 16

Fort William, July 3, 1818.

The Honorable the Vice-President in Council is pleased to appoint Brevet Lieutenant Colonel C. Mouat, the Senior Officer of the Corps of the Engineers present in Bengal, to assume charge of the Engineer Department on his Establishment, and to officiate as a member of the Military Board, until further orders, in the room of Brevet Colonel G. Fleming, deceased.

Fort William, July 3, 1818.

The Hon'ble the Vice-President in Council is pleased to appoint the following Staff to the Detachment of Troops, under orders to proceed to Ceylon.

Brevet Colonel Shuldham, to Command with the rank of Brigadier.

Captain Walker of the Hon'ble Company's European Regiment, to be Deputy Pay-master, with the usual Staff allowance, attached to that situation.

Lieutenant Davies, of the 20th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Sub-assistant Commissary General, with a Staff Salary of Sonat Rupees 400 per mensem.

Lieutenant Auber, of His Majesty's 67th Regiment, to be deputy Assistant Quarter-Master General, with a Staff Salary of Sonant Rupees 250 per mensem.

Brevet Captain Seppings of the 20th Regiment of Native Infantry, to be Major of Brigade.

Fort William, July 3, 1818.

The Hon'ble the Vice-President in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. W Knott, to do duty as an Assistant Surgeon with His Majesty's 59th Regiment, and Mr. W. Montgomery to act in the same capacity with the 2d Battalion 20th Regiment Native Infantry.

JOHN CRAIGIE,
Offg. Sec. to Gov. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head-Quarters, Gorruckpore, 23d June, 1818.

An European General Court Martial is to be convened at Hussingabad, for the Trial of Captain E. C. Browne, 22d Regiment Native Infantry, and all such Prisoners as may be duly brought before the Court.

Lieutenant-Colonel Adams, C. B. will give the necessary orders for the formation of the Court, and appoint the time of its assembly.

The Lieutenant-Colonel will cause the Prisoner to be warned, and steps taken to have all Evidences duly summoned and directed to attend; and, under instructions from Head Quarters, nominate Officers duly qualified to officiate as Deputy Judge Advocate and as Interpreter at the Trial above ordered.

Head-Quarters, Gorruckpore, 25th June, 1818.

The Commander in Chief, referring to Government General Orders of the 9th Instant, pleased to appoint Matross Edward Leonard, of the 6th Company 2d Battalion Artillery, to be a Laboratory Man in the Magazine at Delhi from this date.

The leave of absence for 6 Months granted to Captain Kennedy, of the 5th Regiment of Native Cavalry, in General Orders of the 18th March last, is to commence from the 11th June, instead of the 15th April as therein specified, in consequence of that Officer's detention on service with his Regiment, precluding the possibility of his availing himself of that indulgence at an earlier period.

Captain Oliver, Deputy Pay Master at Benares, will be pleased to advance to Captain Huthwaite, Commanding the Gorruckpore, Light Infantry Battalion, on his receipt, by a Bill of Exchange payable by the Collector of Gorruckpore, Sonat Rupees Four Thousand Three Hundred and Fifty-three, the amount of June's Allowance to the two Russullahs attached to that Corps.

Battalion Orders, by Captain Wilson, Commanding 2d Battalion 26th Regiment Native Infantry, under date the 11th June, 1818, appointing Lieutenant Robert Stewart to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master to that Corps, during the absence, on duty, of Lieutenant and Interpreter and Quarter Master Trelawny, are confirmed.

Lieutenant D. R. Smith is appointed Adjutant to the Dromedary Corps, vice Willoughby, removed to the 1st Local Cavalry.

Superintending Surgeon Ogilvy is directed to return to Kurnal, and resume the Medical Superintendence of the 3d Division.

Acting Superintending Surgeon Reddie, who obtained leave to visit Agra, in General Orders of the 14th ultimo, will, at the expiration of his leave join and do duty with the Troops in Rajpootna, in the room of Superintending Surgeon Ogilvy.

Superintending Surgeon Keys is directed to proceed with all convenient expedition, via Allahabad and Banda, and assume the Medical Superintendence of the Troops serving in the districts of Sagor and Jubulpoor, under the Command of Brigadier-General Watson.

JAS. NICOL,
Adjutant Gen of the Army.

BOMBAY,

ARRIVAL.—Major W. Colebrooke, from Cawnpoor.
Assistant Surgeon A. Pollock, Pioneers from Concan.

DEPARTURE.—Lieutenant Colonel Wm. Boye, to Tannah.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE
and
NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.
NO ARRIVALS.

DEPARTURE.—August 17th, Ship Bombay Merchant, (Free Trader,) Captain John Clarkson, to London.

Ditto Brig Bridget, (Free Trader,) Captain Vincent May, to Liverpool.

Ditto Ship Futtay Salamtee, Nacqudah Adam Adejee, to Madras, and Bengal.

18. French Brig, L'heureane Eugenie, Captain Eyriand, to Marseille.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Ship Diana, Captain Williams for Liverpool.
Ship Swallow, Captain Oliver, for London.
Ship Malabar, Captain [illegible]ngland, for Bussorah.
Ship Kussorovie, Captain Waddington, for Ditto.
Ship Charlotte, Captain Stephenson, for China.
Grab Mamoody, Captain Hening, for Pinang, and Eastern Islands.

Bengal Shipping.
ARRIVALS.
At Kedgeree.

July 12. H. C. Ship *Dunira*, Captain Hamilton, from England 27th March.
14. H. C. Ship *Castle Huntly*, Captain H. A. Drummond, from England 27th March.
Ship *Isabella*, Captain F. Bignall, from Madras 3d July.
Do. *Pascoa*, Captain James Nicoll, from Musulipatam, 7th July.
15. Ship *Lord Catheart*, Captain S. Brown, from England 27th March.
Do. *Cambridge*, Captain J. R. J. Tousant, from England 21st November, and Padang 17th June.
American Ship *William*, Captain G. Batchelder, from Boston, 22d February and Batavia, 17th June.
French Ship *Julie Marthe*, Captain V. Bertrand, from Nantz 14th October, and Pondicherry 29th June.

Off Calcutta.

July 12. The *Briton*.
16. The Lord *Cathcart*, *Isabella*, and *Pascoa*.
17. The American Ships *William* and *Canton*, also the French Ship *Julie Marthe*.
16. The *Essex*.

PUT BACK.
From Sea.

July 18. Brig *Endeavour*, Captain G. Rogerson *in distress*.

PASSENGERS.

PER THE H. C. SHIP CASTLE HUNTLY.

Mrs. Amelia Fuller, Mrs. Elizabeth Child, Miss Elizabeth Child, Master William Child, Mr. D. S. Napier, Free Merchant.

Mr. David Beatly, Mr. C. S. Heynes, Mr. David Ramsay, Mr. James Mc'Rae, Assistant Surgeons.

Mr. C. Hamilton, Mr. W. Brown, Mr. W. Symons, Cadets.

Mr. J. J. Goodlad, Mr. Peter Hurst, Mr. G. Hamilton, Mr. R. W. Heming, Free Mariners.

Mr. C. J. Blaney, Captain Powney, returning to Bengal, Major Fuller, 59th Regiment, Captains Adair, 24th ditto, Jones 67th ditto, Lieutenants Child, 24th ditto, Baylis, 17th ditto, Benuet, 17th ditto, McPherson, 59th ditto, Bayley, 87th ditto, Ensigns Booth, 87th ditto, Broome, 67th ditto, Howe, 59th ditto, Pooler, 17th ditto, Chechester, 59th ditto, Chamberline 24th ditto, 185 Men; 24 Women and 19 Children.

PER DUNIRA.

Miss Jane Henessy, Miss Anne Hennessy, Colone

R. Pigot, 21st Light Dragoons, Captain M. T. Browne, Lieutenants Maitlew, E. S. Delamain, F. Lyons, W. H. Green, J. Hanna, Ensigns James Thompson, D. McDaniel, C. McPherson, James Robinson, Quarter Master Henessy, 150 Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of H. M. 67th Regiment, Cornet Williams.

Mr. Robert Barlow, Mr. R. C. Clyn, Writers.

Mr. P. E. Pemberton, Mr. R. C. Johnston, Mr. Gill Clarke, Mr. Robert Stewart, Mr. H. J. Read, Cadets.

Mr H. Feudall, Mr. J. Pontet, Mr. J. Jones, Free Mariners.

Mr. Patrick Henessy, Mr. John Fisher, Mr. R. S. Tyrer, Volunteers for the Pilot Service.

DEPARTURES
From Calcutta.

July 12. Ship *Hashmy*, Captain C. E. Smith for Bussorah.

American Ship *Bainbridge*, Captain J. Tomlinson, for Philadelphia.

14. American Ship *Independance*, Captain E. Bangs, jun. for Boston.

Do. *Mary*, Captain Wm. Smith, for Ditto.

16. Brig *Vestal*, Captain Henry Eliot, for Penang.

American Brig *Otter*, Captain C. Sears, for Boston.

PROGRESS OF VESSELS AT THE FOLLOWING STATIONS,
ON THE 19TH INSTANT.

Diamond Harbour.

Remain,—The *Fort William*, *Hashmy*, *Mysore*, *Cambridge* and Spanish Ship *St. Julian*.

New Anchorage.

Remain,—The H. C. Ships *Castle Huntly* and *Dunira*, also the *Larkins*.

Saugur.

Remain,—The *Centurian*, *Asia*, and French Ship *Le Charles*.

MADRAS.
SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—July 18th, Ship Reliance, Captain C. F. Davies, from Rangoon 11th, May, Passenger, Mr. J. Owen, Chief Officer of the late Ship Mary Ann.—20th, Brig Admiral Drury, Captain B. Passee, from Colombo 3d July, Passenger, Capt. Nicholas Hammon.—do. Ship Bombay Merchant, Captain G Rowe, from Bushire 18th June and Muscat 1st July.—22d, Ship Aurora, Captain Percy Earl, from London 11th Feb. and Madeira 6th April,—23d, H. M. Ship Orlando, Captain John Smith, from Trincomalie 21st July.

DEPARTURES.—July 17th, French Ship Mahedela Bourdonnaye, Capt. R. Morin, for Bengal.—18th, H. C. Ship Merchioness of Ely, Captain Brook Kay, for Bengal.—and, Ship Argo, Captain Richard Humphreys, for Padang.—do. Brig Crudder Bux, Captain J. L. Gotting, for Penang—23d, H. C.'s Ships Princess Amelia, Capt. Edward Balston, and London, Captain W. Campbell, for Penang and China.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.—On the 18th Instant, By the Rev N. Wade, A. M. Senior Minister of St. Thomas Church, Bazett Doveton Esq. of the Civil Service, to Miss Ellen Maria Bond, daughter of Major C. I. Bond, of the Artillery.

BIRTH.—At Surat, on the 8th Instant, the Lady of Alexander Bell, Junior Esq. of a son.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGES.—Yesterday, the 18th inst. at the Cathedral, by the Revd. Dr. Parsons, Mr. Brooks, to Miss Smith.

By the Reverend Mr. Bryce, John Tyler Esq. Assistant Surgeon, Patna, to Ann, Daughter of William Gillies, Esq. London.

BIRTHS.—At Fort William, on the 12th instant the Lady of Lieutenant Clutterbuck, of H. M. 69th Regiment, of a Daughter.

On the 12th instant the Lady of W. H. Oakes, Esq. of a Son.

On the 7th instant, the Lady of William Fane, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—On the 13th instant, John English, Esq. who arrived here about two years ago, and acted as an agent for a House in Liverpool, greatly respected and esteemed by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. Few indeed were his superiors in all the estimable qualifications of a Man.

On the 5th instant, of the Cholera Morbus, Major Carter, of the 20th N. I.

On the 16th instant, Capt. James Wickham, aged 45.

On the 18th instant, Mr. Joseph Wagstaff, late Apothecary at the General Hospital, aged 25.

On Tuesday evening, the 14th inst. at the house of her brother John Becher, Esq. Miss Charlotte Becher, (aged 25 years) Daughter of Richard Becher, Esq. of the Honorable Company's Civil Service: a young Lady whose peculiar mildness, and amiability of character, and whose practice of those virtues which particularly endear the Female Sex, had rendered her beloved by many.

On the 13th instant, Eleanor, the Infant Daughter of John Smith, Esq. of the House of Fairlie, Fergusson and Co. aged 8 months and 7 days.

At Digah Farm near Patna, on the 6th ultimo of the Cholera Morbus, Mr. Richart Smitton, in the employ of Mr. Sinclair, of Bareilly, in charge of Timbers proceeding to Calcutta in the 29th year of his age.

Lately, at Batavia, Captain George Henderson, of the ship *Sunbury*, greatly and deservedly regretted.

On Thursday last the 16th instant at the house of Andrew Glass, Esq. Mr. William Moffat, second Officer of the Ship *Fort William*.

At Kishnagur, on the 11th instant, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. Duntze.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.—At Vepery, on the 23d instant, the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel Molesworth, of a Son.

At Bangalore, on the morning of the 21st July 1818, the Lady of Major H. G. A. Taylor, of a Daughter.

DEATH.—At Madras, on Friday evening last, at half-after 5 o'clock, after a lingering illness of some years. Mr. Edward Lewcock, aged 75 years.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We coincide with Miles, as to the propriety of suppressing this Auction, on Sundays.

Our Correspondents at both Broach and Kaira, shall if possible, be gratified, but we beg to remind them that in our endeavours to do so, we may probably share the fate of the Old man and his Ass.

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 19th AUGUST, 1818.

A report of the Cholera Morbus, having appeared at Panwell, reached the Presidency on Thursday, when a Medical Gentleman, with numerous assistants, was dispatched to render the sufferers, all the necessary aid, and to report on it; since which we have been informed, it has made its appearance in Bombay, though, not attended with such violent symptoms, as at other stations, yet we understand that some deaths have occurred, we have however but little anxiety, of its spreading to any degree, as measures have been taken by the Medical board, to ensure the most prompt assistance.

Since the foregoing was written, we have been favored with a perusal of a letter from Tannah, on the same subject, which mentions the casualties at Panwell, as amounting to thirteen in all, among which is a Conductor of Stores. Mr. Llewellen, the Medical Gentleman who went from this to Panwell, on Thursday, has we understand been fortunate in his practice and the most beneficial results have already taken place from his exertions; the Village of Bellapoor, has been also visited by this malady, and a few casualties have occurred, but ample supplies of medicine have been forwarded to that place, and to Tullijah. Connected with this subject, we are sorry to state, that with a view to create alarm, in the Tannah district, some evil disposed persons, had caused two Buffaloes to be painted in an extraordinary manner, & had sent them from village to village, by means of the Haziree Bigaries, and the prevalent idea is, that wherever these animals have gone, there the disease will follow, the Buffaloes have however been seized, and are we informed to be sold by public auction, and we trust the reward of 300 rupees that has been offered, will lead to the apprehension of the offenders.

Our last letters from Poonah, mention that this disease, still continues, in that city, and the deaths among the lower classes have been as many as thirty and forty a day.

The intrigues of the Ex-Rajah of Nagpore, having been timely discovered, order has been again restored, and every thing was quiet in Berar, in the end of July, most of the Rajah's adherents, including his Father in Law had been sent off under an escort, and the principal person, concerned in the plot hung.

The Ex-Rajah, is however, said to be still in the vicinity of Nagpore with a rabble of followers, to the amount of 15,000 men.

The long expected Ships, the Castle Forbes, and Lonack, may be now daily looked, for and the Lushington, also in the first days of September. our papers are now pretty well gleaned and the public are in posession of almost all the interesting matter they contain, Vessels may now be expected from the Red Sea, and Persian Gulf, but we cannot calculate at this season, on any anticipation of news by this route.

It is mentioned in most of the American papers, that Joseph Buonaparté has offered two millions of Dollars, for the liberation of his Brother Napoleon from St. Helena, they also state that the work of Pillet, on England, had been proposed by some person to be republished in several towns in the United States, but no Printer was found base enough, to undertake it.

We are concerned to report, that the Hastings 74 Gun ship, was forced to return from off the Cape of Good Hope, to the Isle of France, having suffered severely in the heavy gales so prevalent at that time of the year, we are further informed, that she was refitting, and restowing her cargo, and would perhaps sail in the prosecution of her voyage, about the first week in August.

The latest accounts from Ceylon of the 11th & 12th, July represent, the hostile operations of the Rebels as becoming weaker, & weaker, every day, the pretender himself with about 5000 men made an unsuccessful attack on the post of Godamome near Kandy on the 5th July, not a single casualty took place on our side.

Lady Nightingalls, at home, on Monday last, was as usual, most numerously attended, the Quadrilles, and Contre dances, were kept up till a late, or rather an early hour, and many a votary of Terpsichore, when taking leave of her kind hostess, cast a lingering look behind,

The latest account, from the Deckan, state that Mr. Elphinston, is expected at Poonah early in September, from Kandeish, where every thing is at present quiet.

It gives as much pleasure in stating, we believe from the most authentic sources that Durmajee (the chief so gallantly captured by Lieutenant Sutherland, at Duby, in the beginning of this month) is the identical, person to whom the murders of the two brothers of the name of Vaughan, Lieutenants in the Madras Army, is to be ascribed, we must hope if this is fully proved, that he will meet the punishment he so justly merits.

It appears that Sir John Malcolm, has found it necessary to accompany the Ex Peishwa, a part of the way, to the place of his destination; on the 26th of July, they were at Kutchrodé, and were proceeding along the Banks of the Chumbul, to the Mundesor district, where, the seperation will most likely take place.

The Diana, of this port will sail for Liverpool on Sunday next should the weather offer no impediment.

The Dadaloy for Bengal, will probably sail to-day, and the Charlotte for China on Sunday.

The India Gazette of the 20th July came to hand on Sunday, some extracts, will be found from it, in our subsequent columns.

FROM JOHNSON'S INFLUENCE OF TROPICAL CLIMATES.
ON EUROPEAN CONSTITUTIONS.

CHOLERA MORBUS,
ET
MORT DE CHIEN.

A very excellent description of the disease in question, as it appears in this country, will be found under its proper head, in Rees' new Cyclopedia, written, I believe, by Dr. Bateman, and taken principally from Sydenham. I shall extract the following passage for my text:—"The attack of this complaint is generally sudden. The bowels are seized with griping pains, and the stools, which are at first *thin and watery*, as in common diarrhœa, are passed frequently. The stomach is seized with sickness, discharges its contents, and rejects what is swallowed. In the *course of a few hours*, the matter vomited, as well as that which is discharged by stool, appears to be *pure bile*, and passes off both ways, in considerable quantities.. The griping pain of the intestines now become more severe, in consequence of the extraordinary irritation of the passing bile, which excites them to partial and irregular spasmodic contractions. These spasms are often communicated to the abdominal muscles, and to the muscles of the lower extremities. The stomach is also affected with considerable pain, and a sense of great heat, in consequence of the same irritation. There is usually great thirst, and sometimes a severe head-ache, from the sympathy of the head with the stomach. The pulse becomes *small and frequent* and the heat of the skin is increased. A great degree of debility, languor and faintness, amounting even to syncope, speedily comes on; sometimes attended with colliquative sweats, coldness of the extremities "and such like symptoms,' says Sydenham, "as frighten the bye-standers, and kill the patient in twenty-four hours."

Now it does appear somewhat curious to me, that if an increased secretion of bile were the *cause* of the disease, we should see nothing of it till—"a few hours" after the *effects* become obvious! Whe is this increased secretion all the time? Not in the stomach, for it discharges its contents, and rejects what is swallowed " long before. It is not in the intestine, for the stools are at first "thin and watery." At length, however, "*pure bile*" makes its appearance; and lo! it is accused of being the *cause* of all! Finally this same "pure bile" 'frightens the bye-standers, and kills the patient in twenty-four hours'—Monstrous supposition!

At what season does this commonly take place?—In August and September. Well; certainly that is the time for great heat and increased action in the hepatic system. But are there no particular attendant circumstances? Yes, says the author of the foregoing passage, "It has been remarked, that both in hot climates, and in the hot seasons of mild climates, *occasional falls of rain* have been particularly *followed* by an epidemic cholera."—ib. Indeed! a fall of rain wonderfully well adapted to *increase* the secretion of bile! But again; "In some places it is probable, that the heat of the season may give only *a pre disposition*, and that certain *ingesta*, *sudden change of temperature*, or other causes, in this state readily excite the disease."—ib. All these are admirably adapted, no doubt, to produce a great flow of bile! But let us return to Dr. Saunders, who has already informed us, that Cholera "depends on the increased secretion of bile." He says, "it frequently takes place spontaneously, and independently of any *sensible* occasional cause (what! not of previous heat?) At other times, it is *evidently* connected with a sudden *change of temperature*, in the atmosphere during those months drinking *cold* liquors, or by any thing else that *suddenly chills the body*, especially when *overheated* by exercise or labour."—p. 181. Now, in what manner we are to connect these "evident" causes with an "increased secretion of bile," Dr. Saunders leaves us to find out as we can, for he has not even attempted an explanation; and in most other parts of his valuable work, he is by no means backward in giving us the *rationale* of things, where he can do it with eclat. But, in truth, to set about proving that *cold* increased the hepatic action, would have been a sad tergiversation, after what he previously advanced respecting the operation of *heat* on the biliary system; and therefore he very prudently leaves to others the task of elucidation.

Dr. Paisley, whose letter on this subject was the oracle of India, in its day, and is inserted at full length in Mr. Curtis's volume, undertakes the explanation. "This dangerous disease," says he, "is, as you have observed, a true Cholera morbus, the same they had at Trincomallee." And again—"This disorder originates in the liver. The secretions are disordered. The bile becomes altered in quality and consistence, and the digestion is impaired, until the foundation of some illness is laid. An accumulation of gelatinous stuff in the *flexures of the duodenum and colon* takes place, which locks up *putrid bile*, until some additional cause sets it in motion. *Bleak winds*, *dews*, and insalutary exhalations from *cold*, unventilated, and *damp* situations, give a *sudden check to perspiration*, which proves a *ferment to attenuate* and set in motion this latent mischief." Well done, Dr. Paisley! Now, although this is a "most lame and impotant conclusion," being founded on the exploded notions of the humoral pathology, yet the *remote, or exciting causes*, are distinctly stated, as well they might; for it is hardly possible to overlook them in that part of the world. But, conscious how badly these remote causes would harmonize with "increased secretion of bile," Dr. Paisley like a cautious general, has been far beforehand with us; and, in short, keeps his *proximate cause* "locked up" for the occasion, "in the flexures of the duodenum and colon," and defended from such intruders as must *pretty frequently* pass that way, by a tough coat of "gelatinous stuff," which, however, instantly opens to the vivifying principle of "suppressed perspiration." How the most anti-putrescent fluid in the human body should acquire this poisonous putridity, during a state of health, in which hundreds are half an hour before they are seized with Cholera, Dr Paisley does not explain, and obviously for the best of all possible reasons. But granting, for a moment, that all this was the case, still he leaves totally unaccounted for, the "increased secretion" of bile which very generally takes place *in the course* of the disease, and on which Dr. Saunders and others consider Cholera to "depend."

Having shewn, I think satisfactorily, the inadequacy of these doctrines to an elucidation of the phenomena, I shall at once pass the Rubicon, & proceed to prove, that an "incresed secretion of bile," so far from being the *cause* of Cholera Morbus, is, upon the whole, *a favourable symptom*; and that, in the very worst forms of the disease, it is *entirely absent*.

In no part of the globe does this terrific disorder assume a more concentrated state than on the coasts of Ceylon, especially its eastern side. The mountains tower to a great height in fantastic shapes, or conical peaks, clothed from base to summit with almost impenetrable forests of lofty trees, underwood, and jungle. Deep vallies and ravines, still more thickly covered with similar materials, and cloaked up, as it were, with all the wild exuberance of tropical vegetation, separate the mountains from each other and swarm with myriads of animals and reptiles. From these vallies, in the months of May, June, and July, when the S. W. monsoon is in force, the gusts of land-wind come down, hot and sultry by day, but chilling cold and damp by night. Where mountainous and woody, or flat, marshy, and jungly tracts, border on the sea, atmospherical vicissitudes will, *ceteris paribus*, be greater, than where the coast is flat and gravelly, or dry and cultivated. The reason is obvious Thus, the vicinity of Madras, for instance, being a sandy or gravelly soil, which, during the intense heat of the day acquires a temperature, perhaps 60 or 70 degrees above that of the contiguous ocean, a considerable share of the night elapses before the heat of the earth sinks to an equilibrium with that of the water; and consequently, we seldom have the land-wind cold there except after falls of rain; and on the contrary, in May and June, it is hot throughout the night. At Ceylon, on the other hand, the surface of the ground being so defended from the sun's rays by woods and jungles, it never acquires any thing like the temperature of the opposite Coromandel coast; and although during the months alluded to, when the southwest monsoon passes with great strength over Ceylon, the wind by day be hot and sultry, yet, as soon as the dews have fallen in the evening, and evaporation commences from a very extended surface, the land breeze is instantly rendered cold and raw; and being then loaded with vapour, together with all kinds of terrestrial and vegetable exhalations, communicates to our feelings and frames a chill, far exceeding what the thermometer would actually indicate. The same remark applies to Bombay: but in Bengal there are no regular sea and land breeze; consequently the changes of temperature are not so abrupt and extensive as in the forementioned places.

Numerous cases, exhibiting the dire effects of these atmospherical vicissitudes, aggravated, no doubt, by the land-wind effluvia, now lie before me—effects, indeed, that might well "frighten the bye-standers," or even Sydenham himself; for the patient is often cut off in a much shorter space of time than "twenty-four hours!"

A seaman on board of a ship, lying in Back-Bay, Trincomallee, in the month of June, went to bed rather intoxicated. About midnight, however, he turned out, in a state of perspiration, and got upon deck, as is very usual, where he lay down in the cold land-

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wind, and fell fast a sleep. During the preceding day, the land-wind had been hot and sultry, the thermometer ranging from 86 to 88 degrees. In the night, the mercury fell to 74°, with raw, damp gusts from the shore. About four o'clock in the morning, he awoke with a shiver, and left the deck; but was soon seized with frequent purging and griping, his stools consisting of mucus and slime. Nausea and retching succeeded; nothing being ejected but phlegm, and the contents of the stomach. His pulse was now small, quick, and contracted—his skin dry, but not hot. About eight o'clock in the morning, he began to feel spasms in different parts of his body, which soon attacked the abdominal muscles, and threw him into great pain. During these paroxysms, a cold, clammy sweat, would be occasionally forced out, especially on the face and breast. The extremities now became cold, his features shrunk—the stomach rejecting every thing that was offered, either as medicine or drink. The abdomen and epigastrium, all this time, were distended and tense, with incessant watery purging and painful tenesmus. By ten o'clock his pulse could scarcely be felt—his breathing was oppressed and laborious—his eyes sunk, and the whole countenance singularly expressive of internal agony and distress! The extremities were cold, shrivelled, and covered with clammy sweats. The violence of the spasms now began to relax; and by eleven o'clock, or seven hours from the attack, death released him from his sufferings! The warm bath, opium, æther, and various medicines had been tried, without affording any relief.

This may serve as a specimen of the worst form of that dreadful disease, which has obtained the appellation of "*Mort de Chien*," or the "Death of a Dog." No bilious accumulations are to be seen, either in the stools or what is ejected by vomiting, from the beginning to the end of the disease. Neither is there ever the slightest appearance of '*natural and healthy perspiration*.' A watery fluid is occasionally forced out by the spasms and pain, while the skin is shrivelled and tense, and the subcutaneous, or perspiratory vessels, perfectly torpid.

From such an awful state of concentration, the disease assumes all degrees of violence, down to a common Cholera. In exact proportion as bile appears, and the nearer it approaches to a natural quality, so much less is the danger.

A Seaman, from like imprudent exposure to the cold land-winds, after great fatigue during the heat of the preceding day, was attacked with symptoms nearly similar to the former. After the spasms came on, however, he had cold and hot fits alternately, with corresponding sweats, and bile appeared occasionally both by vomit and stool. He had swallowed a scruple of calomel, and in this case blood was taken from the arm, which instantly alleviated the spasms. In an hour after the calomel was taken, a purgative enema brought off several copious alvine evacuations, followed by large quantities of bile, some of which was highly fetid and depraved. He now felt greatly relieved—fell into a fine prespiration and sleep, and by the next day was perfectly well.

I could here adduce numerous cases, both favourable and fatal, little differing, in essential symptoms, from the two related above. But as the point which I have pledged myself to prove, must be decided by unequivocal and disinterested evidence, I shall bring forward the testimony of Mr. Curtis, a most faithful and candid reciter of facts, as every page in his volume evinces.

It is necessary to recollect, that the disease which Mr. Curtis describes, and the place where it happened, [Trincomallee] are those alluded to in Dr. Paisley's letter, where the latter affirms, and I think with justice, that *Mort de Chien* is nothing more than the highest degree of Cholera Morbus.

"Early in the morning of the 21st June," says Mr. Curtis, "we had two men seized with the *Mort de Chien*, both of whom we lost in a few hours; and in the course of the two following days, three more in the same complaint, without meeting with one fortunate case. To the 25th, when we sailed to Negapatam, we had three new cases of the same kind, all of whom were saved, but two of them with great difficulty. Besides these, we had several others, which were of a nature considerably different; *being evidently combined with bilious colluvies in the first passages*, a circumstance *not at all discoverable* in the five cases that ended fatally. All these [viz. where bile appeared] were found to be much more tractable—easily removed, and attended with little danger."—p. 48. "In all of them [the eight cases alluded to] the disease began with a *watery purging*, attended with some tenesmus, but little or no griping. This *always* came on some time in the night or early towards morning, and continued some time before any spasms were felt." * * * * * * "This purging soon brought on great weakness, coldness of the extremities, and a remarkable paleness sinking, and lividness of the whole countenance. Some at this period had nausea, and retching to vomit, but brought up *nothing bilious*. In a short time, the spasms began to affect the muscles of the thighs, abdomen, and thorax; and lastly, they passed to those of the arms, hands, and fingers,"—p. 49. "The patients complained much of the pain of these cramps.——As the disease proceeded, the countenance became more pale, wan, and dejected. The eyes became sunk.——The pulse became more feeble, and sometimes sunk so much, as not to be felt at the wrist."—p. 50. "The tongue was generally white, and more or less furred towards the root, with thirst, and desire for cold drink." . . "The coldness of the extremities, which was perceptible from the first, continued to increase, and spread over the whole body, but with *no moisture on the skin*, till the severity of the pain and spasms *forced out* a clammy sweat, which soon became profuse."—p. 51. "All this time, the purging continued frequent, and exhibited nothing but a *thin watery matter, or mucus*. In many, the stomach became at last so irritable, that nothing could be got to rest upon it; every thing that was drank was spowed up immediately. The countenance and extremities became livid—the pulsations of the heart more quick and feeble—the breathing laborious. In fine, the whole powers of life fell under such a great and speedy collapse, as to be soon beyond the reach of recovery. In this progression, the patient remained from three to five or six hours, from the accession of the spasms, seldom longer,"—p. 52. "In the Seahorse, it attacked some remarkably robust, powerful, and muscular men, who had been in *perfect health immediately before*. Neither, in all our class of *bad and fatal cases*, did there appear any marks of *bilious* colluvies, either in the colour of the *ejected matter*—the state of the abdomen, or the appearance of the tongue, eyes, and urine."—p. 56. . . . . "We had, indeed, another set of cases, where the presence of this [bile] was distinguishable by *all these characters*, but *these* were of a far *slighter* nature, and *none* of them turned out any way untractable or fatal. And again, at Madras, Mr. Curtis observes—"Out of *about twenty under my care, a third were evidently* connected with *bilious colluvies*; and in *these* there was no great sinking of the pulse, or diminution of the heat, and the spasms were confined to the legs and feet.—p. 69." These all recovered. Lastly, in two cases of dissection which took place immediately after death in this disease, Mr. Curtis affirms that—"there were *no bilious accumulations* found any where, and the internal organs were all in a sound state; only there was more water than natural in the pericardium, and the vessels, of the lungs, liver, and mesentery, appeared to be very *turgid and full of blood*."—p. 72.

I appeal to every unbiassed mind—nay, to prejudice itself, whether I have not now proved (I had almost said to a demonstration) the truth of that heterodox position with which I set out—namely, that "an *increased secretion of bile*," so far from being the *cause* of Cholera Morbus, is, upon the whole, a *favourable symptom*; and that in the very worst cases of the disease, (Mort de Chien, for instance) it is *entirely absent*."

This point being settled, the application of that principle, to which I have so often adverted—*the commission or sympathy between the functions of the skin and the liver*, will afford a more rational explanation of the phenomena, than either "an increased secretion," or a lurking, putrid accumulation of that far-famed mischief-maker—BILE.

The sudden and powerful check to perspiration—the unparalleled atony of the extreme vessels, debilitated by previous excess of action, and now struck utterly torpid, by the cold, raw, damp, nocturnal land-winds, loaded with vegeto-aqueous vapour, and abounding with terrestrial and jungly exhalations—break at once, and with violence, the balance of the circulation. The extreme vessels of the hepatic system, sympathising with those on the surface, completely arrest the reflux of blood from the portal, cœliac, and mesenteric; hence, in the worst cases, a *total* suppression of biliary secretion, with distension of the abdomen, and shrinking of all external parts. If this continue any time, as in *Mort de Chien*, death must be the inevitable consequence, notwithstanding the unavailing efforts which Nature makes by vomiting, to determine to the surface—restore the, equilibrium of the blood, and, with it, the functions of perspiration and biliary secretion. In proportion, then, as the two latter appear, will the danger be lessened—our most salutary objects attained, and the disease become "less untractable and fatal."

The deluges of bile which occasionally burst forth on the *re-commencement* of secretion in Cholera, are the natural *consequences* of the great plethora in the portal and other abdominal circles of vessels, which took place during the previous check to biliary secretion, and free passage of blood through the liver. And thus we see, that the very *last* link in the chain of *effects*, and that too, a *salutary* one, has, for ages, been set down as the *cause* of Cholera—"increased secretion of bile."!!

With respect to the spasms, as they are totally unaccounted for by my predecessors, neither am I bound to dive into the mysteries of the nervous system, for a solution of the phenomenon. I think I have pretty clearly proved, that they are not attributable to bile; since, in the most dangerous and fatal cases, no bile is to be found. I can easily conceive that the brain must suffer from the broken balance of circulation, as well as from its known sympathies with the stomach and liver, and thus, in some measure, account for the unequal distribution of nervous energy, which may excite cramps, and throw various classes of muscles into convulsive agitations. I am the more disposed to this opinion, from the circumstance, that in three desperate cases of *Mort de Chien*, the spasms were instantaneously relieved by venesection. In one of them, which happened on board the Centurion, *trismus* (an unusual symptom) had taken place—the eyes were fixed, and the pupils dilated. Bleeding was attended with immediate good effects, and the patient was well next day.

Having mentioned trismus, I may here remark, that *Mort de Chien* must not be confounded with that or tetanus. For, although the latter have arisen from checked perspiration in many instances, they are totally different from the disease under consideration. The gastric irritability, and dysenteric purging, might be a sufficient diagnosis; but the spasms themselves are dissimilar. In *Mort de Chien*, the affection is not confined to a particular class of muscles; it passes from one to another, and those of the neck, face, and back, are almost always exempted. Neither is it a *rigidity*, but a fixed *cramp* in the belly of the muscle, which, as Mr. Curtis justly observes, "is gathered up into a hard knot with excruciating pain." Lastly, the vascular system is infinitely more affected in *Mort de Chien* than in tetanus, and the fatal termination, beyond all comparison, more rapid.

Nor is this investigation of the *proximate cause* of Cholera, a subject of mere curiosity; it is highly useful; inasmuch as it strongly confirms and elucidates the principle which I have kept in view through various diseases in this essay; and, what is of more consequence, it points directly to the most indispensible part of the cure, in the awful and terrific forms which the disease assumes in these parts of the world—namely, *the early restoration of balance in the circulation*; an indication but little dreamt of in the old *bilious theory*, where every eye was kept fixed on the lurking demon—BILE!

"In strong habits," says Dr. Paisley, "when the pulse keeps up, evacuations should be promoted both ways, by a vomit of two or three grains of *emetic tartar*."—Curtis, p. 86. But soon after, he observes, "In relaxed habits, where the pulse sinks suddenly, and brings on immediate danger, the *same method must be pursued*, but with greater caution. The emetics and purges must be gentle, and made cordial with wine, and sp. lavend. Laudanum must be at hand, *to gain time*; and though it is a *dangerous* expedient *to suspend evacuations where putrid bile lurks*, yet, of two evils, the least is to be chosen; for the patient must sink to death, if a respite from evacuations, pain, and spasm, is not procured." Nothing so true as this last. Nature is here, as it were stunned with the blow; and the struggling efforts which she makes to relieve herself, by vomiting, &c. only exhaust her the sooner, if not effectually assisted by art. We must therefore have recourse to more powerful means than wine, laudanum, or lavander. The warm bath—cordials of the most stimulating kind, such, as warm punch, or toddy, must be added to opium and calomel, together with friction, hot flannels &c. &c. In short, every means must be tried to determine to the surface, restore the equilibrium of the circulation, and with it natural perspiration (not the clammy fluid forced out by pain and spasm, but a mild, warm sweat) and biliary secretion. Calomel must never be omitted, because it answers a triple purpose:—it allays the inordinate gastric irritability—it excites the action of the liver—and it corrects the constipating effects of the opium; so that, when the orgasm is over, some gently laxative medicine may, with it, carry off the diseased secretions, which must sooner or later take place, if reaction can be brought on, or recovery effected. When all medicines by the mouth have been ineffectual, allaying the orgasm of the stomach and bowels, laudanum, by way of injection, has succeeded, and should be had recourse to, though it is generally neglected. I have not mentioned venesection, though, from its instantaneous good effects in three desperate cases, I am inclined to think it might prove a powerful auxiliary in relieving the brain, and other internal organs, *when overwhelmed with blood, anterior to reaction; and also by moderating the violence of the re-action itself.* This idea is strengthened by the success which has lately attended copious depletion in two cases of *hydrophobia*, in India, where the spasms bore no trifling resemblance to those of *Mort de Chien*.

"I had heard much," says Mr. Curtis, "of latent and lurking bile, as the general source of India diseases, and resolved to seek for and hunt it out by the means employed by others—viz. repeated small doses of sal. glaub. in aq. menthæ piper, sharpened with a very small proportion of emetic tartar. This plan was accordingly tried with our next patient. He threw up a *very small quantity* of greenish coloured bile, and the solution operated much downwards, without any relief or discharge of bilious matter."—p. 59. After the warm bath, opium, and mulled wine, had been tried without success, Mr. Curtis continues.—"A warm, purgative glyster was given him, but was followed by *no bilious discharge*. No vomiting continued after the first exhibition of the purgative, but a repetition of it, to see if *any bile lurked still in the stomach*, and could be solicited downwards, brought on continued retching, and he threw up every thing after this till his death."—ib. Mr. Curtis now gave up the pursuit of "lurking bile," and saved his next two patients by the warm bath—frictions with hot arrac—wrapping them up in blankets, and supplying them with warm tea and arrac, till perspiration broke out, when they were relieved, and soon recovered.

It is only necessary to remark, in conclusion, that in the milder cases of *Mort de Chien*, corresponding to common *Cholera Morbus*, when the bilious vomiting and purging appear, Nature has then repelled the original cause of the disease, and is fast advancing with the cure. We have only now to moderate and regulate her hurried, and, as it were, frightened movements, by opium and calomel, in pretty large doses; the former, as I have before hinted, by glyster; and when all is quiet, to carry downwards, by mild laxatives, the *effects* of the disorder, and its cure—DISEASED SECRETIONS OF BILE.

☞ Mort de Chien, as it is written, or Mor desheen, as it is pronounced, is evidently, the corruption of *Morcheea*, by which epithet the twisting of the Intestines, is known all over India.

Bombay Editor.

Calcutta.

MONDAY; JULY 20, 1818.

We have taken from the *Government Gazette Extraordinary* of Saturday last, a short account of the Proceeding at the Town Hall, at the public meeting convened by the Sheriff. We have not been enabled to procure an accurate report of the different speeches which were delivered on that occasion; but a friend who was present at the meeting, has kindly favored us with the substance of what was spoken by Mr. Wynch, which we have great pleasure in submitting to our readers:—

——After the appropriate and eloquent speeches, you have already heard any other appears superfluous: much more the speech of one who never before had the honor of thus addressing a public audience.

When I behold this numerous, this respectable, this august assembly, I feel awed by the temerity of the attempt—I feel that if I succeed beyond my most sanguine expectations, I have still rendered myself obnoxious to the charge of arrogance, that if I fail, I have doomed myself to deserved derision.

As I have dared to demand the attention of this assembly, I cannot now recede: I must therefore solicit, nay implore, their indulgence; entreat their encouragement, for I need it.

Ill would it become me, surrounded by my seniors in years, in wisdom, in experience, in knowledge, in talent, to attempt a crude comparative sketch of the administration of the Marquis of Hastings, with that of his illustrious predecessors, some of whose principal acts I may however be permitted to recite.

Suffice it then to say, that it has been the good fortune of British India to have possessed for her rulers, successively and successfully, the men whom the precise period, and the particular exigencies, and concurrent circumstances of the country marked as the fittest to rule.

Time and conviction have at length overcome prejudice and party spirit; and the remembrance of the wise measures and of the virtues of Warren Hastings will be long cherished with respect, when the Immortal name of Burke himself shall scarce suffice to screen him from the slur, to protect him from the obloquy, to shield him from the opprobrium, he has since so justly incurred by his pitiless persecution of that great and good man.

The merits of the administration of Lord Cornwallis, are too memorable,—the boons, the benefits, the blessings he bestowed by his benign but effective sway, too innumerable to be speedily forgot:—Of him, "Si quæras monumentum circumspice."—Engraven are his deeds on the pedestal of his almost living resemblance;—inscribed are his vast achievements at the base of his own—of Great Pompey's statue!"

The downfall of the Autocrat tyrant Tippoo, the treaty with the Nizam, the appearance, among the peering, but peerless pyramids of Alexandria, and on the far-famed banks of the Nile, of our brave and gallant Sepoys, whom accident alone debarred from being opposed to the embattled legions of France, commanded by their Consul and General,—the increase of our influence, the foundation and endowment of the noble and collegiate Institution of Fort William, (an Alma Mater I am proud to acknowledge,)—in fine, the complete consolidation at that period of our Anglo-Indian Empire have stamped the administration of the Marquis of Wellesly in indelible characters on our hearts.

The reduction of Java, the capture of Bourbon, the conquest of the Isle of France, have shed a military lustre, have thrown a martial glory around the mild light of Lord Minto's rule.

Permit me now to request you will carry back your recollections to the time of Lord Moira's landing in India, for Moira then was his name!

The first few months of his residence in this Capital were amply occupied with the detail of the arduous duties devolving on him in virtue of the functions of his high office:—in gathering from the archives of the State, the collective experience, their records is calculated to afford;—embracing at the same time in his mind the whole scheme of Government, and determining those principles of policy which have ensured for the country its present peace and prosperity.

A year had not elapsed, when the energy of Lord Moira was called into prompt and immediate action.

The gradual and almost imperceptible encroachment of the Nepaulese, broke out at an early period of his Government, into a decided display, a daring spirit of rapacity and aggression.

Our frontiers were menaced; our boundaries transgressed; our line of demarcation disregarded:—Yet notwithstanding, on the one hand behold Amity, Justice, Moderation and Forbearance.

On the other, see Hostility, Injustice, Violence and Insolence!

The misguided Councils of the State of Nepaul pertinaciously persisted in rejecting the proferred pacific overtures of the British Government. Negotiations ceased.—The appeal was made to arms!

War once resolved on, it is pursued with alacrity, and prosecuted successfully. How indeed could it be otherwise? The conduct of the battle was confided to Heroes, not to Men—to the descendants of those who under the banners of Clive fought and conquered on the plains of Plassey—to those brave British, and Native, Officers, and Soldiers who had combated under Wellington at Assye,—his associates in arms on the heights of the Pyrenees, and on the plains of Thoulouse?

And who their Chieftain? Another Wellington in an Ochterlony:-He, whose

"Frame is adamant" whose "Soul is Fire,"
"No Dangers fright him, and no labours tire."

Fort is taken after fort, Citadel surrenders after citadel, Alp is gained after Alp, the Barrier planted by the stern hand of nature herself between the Sunny regions of Hindoostan, and the frozen Climes of Tartary:—already recedes. The Cannon's opening roar has startled the Lama of the North at his shrine.—Responsive to the shrill sound of the Clarion, the Warder has wound his Bugle of Alarm, from the Watch Turret on the Stupendous Wall of China! the Emperor himself would seem to tremble and to totter on his Throne!

But as the defence of rights, the maintenance of interests, a just sense of insulted national honour, and not the Thirst of Territory—not the Love of Conquest—not the Lust of Dominion unsheathed the sword, so those rights upheld, those interests preserved—those injuries atoned, beheld it returned to its scabbard.

The Illustrious Subject of my speech quits the Camp for the Council—his Deserts, his Country's Gratitude! His recompense, a more exalted grade amidst the Nobles of his Land, a nearer approach to the Sovereign of his Kingdom! the name of Moira yields to Hastings!

Recurring however to the conjoint command consigned by the Wisdom of the Supreme authorities at home to one and the same hand, Valour and Energy are as needful in the field, as Wisdom and Deliberation are salutary in the cabinet.

At a time when an *ordinary* observer would have deemed our Empire reposing in profound tranquillity, the Marquis of Hastings with an *Extraordinary* prescience, penetrates the views, developes the design, discovers the machinations, unravels the plots of the petty but rival, though not the less formidable Marhatta States—the protectors of those predatory hordes, those ruthless Ravagers, those dastard Despoilers, those merciless Marauders, those vengeful Vandals, by whom territories had been desolated,—Countries devastated,—Cities depopulated,—

(To be continued after the Poetry.)

Poetry.

ABSENCE BY MARINA.

I have cherished thy memory with tears,,
Each sigh that I breathe is for thee!
My bosom now trembles with fears
Oh say dost thou think upon me?

When thy Vessel Glides rapidly on,
Impelled by the winds as they blow;
Do you think on the days that are gone
And mourn for thy Rosamonds woe,

In the stillness of Evenings calm hour,
When the sunbeams dance light on the wave
Oh say; has affection the power
From the perils of absence to save;

Could I measure thy love by my own,
No doubt would disturb my repose;
But now I so fearful am grown,
That I dread, what I fear to disclose

I know that thy Vows were sincere;
That integrity Reigns in thy breast;
Yet pardon my weakness the fear,
That render thy absence unblest,

The Eye whose bright glance you have praised
How downcast and dull it appears,
'T was the fear that my love for you raised
That dimm'd all its lustre by tears.

The Check you compared to the rose,
As pale as the vale lily, now,
But as warmly my bosom still glows,
As when first I gave ear to your vow

To that promise you still will be just,
And Rosamond's doubts are unkind,
Forgive me my jealous distrust,
I throw my vain fears to the wind.

(*Continued from the third Page.*)

Villages rendered deserted.---The occasion demanded it, and accordingly,

" To him, no joys pacific sceptres yield,
" War sounds the Trump—he rushes to the field;—
" —The march begins in military state,
" And nations on his eye suspended wait—"

—He goes; is victorious, and returns. He laid the axe at the root of the primary evil;---he has applied it effectually, and with it the secondary ill has been struck procumbent to the ground!

It is not my province, nor have I the talent to unfold to your view the details of the splendid military achievements which have signalized this singularly successful campaign. The praise of the Armies of Bengal, of Madras, and of Bombay.

" Has been hymned by loftier harps than mine!"

Where all have excelled, where all have surpassed themselves, it would indeed be presumption *in me* to attempt to particularize.

Still it will be permitted to an humble individual to select for his own admiration such deeds of arms,—such exploits as may have struck his fancy most forcibly. Then would I choose for mine, the defence of Staunton, the charge of Fitzgerald!

Like Leonidas and his Spartans at Thermopylæ, the First named, and his band of brothers—the Second has received the Warrior's best and brightest reward—more than the applause—aye the fervent benedictions of the Fair! Truly then has the Poet said,

" None *but the brave* deserve the fair!"

I feel too some small pride, in finding myself even a member of a Service which can inscribe in its annals the Heroic valour of an Elphinstone—the undaunted courage of a Jenkins! Nor will I ask a single sigh for the memory of one whose name is familiar to many who now hear me,—of one who though not a Soldier, died a Soldier's death, who when " every man must advance,"

" *Rushed into the field and foremost fighting fell*"—need I name GEORGE SOTHEBY!

But it is not only because during the command of Lord Hastings, the Standards of the United Kingdom have been unfurled in the plains of the Turaee, and have been seen to float on the cloud capt summits of the Himalaya mountains—our " Plinlimmons." and " Morvens of snow"—not only because martial fame has sounded for him her trump from the sacred stream of the Ganges, to the fam'd and classic windings of the Hydaspes,—not only because his military success has been wafted from " Indus to the Pole" that Lord Hastings is entitled to our admiration.

Refer, I pray you to his moral courage, to his enduring fortitude, by which, in arduous, and in perilous times, when doubt and gloom are wont to overshadow ordinary minds, he has remained unshaken. —Appreciate likewise that ascendancy of his character, which has enabled him to unite the energies of jealous and of rival Powers, and to wield at will the fate and fortune of this mighty Empire?

An address then at this particular juncture, after the termination of so brilliant a Campaign, on the conclusion of a series of such successful events, appears most peculiarly proper: Long may LORD HASTINGS preside the Palinurus of the bark of this realm!

Then, when in England they shall behold inscribed on one and the same scroll, the name of the Warrior, of the Statesman, of the Merchant, of the Landholder, of the Philosopher, of the Bard, of the Manufacturer who toils at the loom and of the humble Peasant who tills the ground, it will prove that by his Lordship's splendid administration, the arm of bravery is vigorously and strenuously and energetically exerted: that the Councils of the state are well and auspiciously guided—the views of Commerce widely extended—the interests of Agriculture mainly advanced:---the calm pursuits of Philosophy placidly promoted—the fairy regions of Poesy not neglected---the useful Arts encouraged and flourishing---the cultivation of the Land improved.

Let me then not be said to give utterance to the language of Fiction, when I rehearse the simple dictates of Truth, and declare that Valour, Wisdom, Commerce, Agriculture, Philosophy, Poetry, and the Arts, unite in generous emulation to weave a bright, a blooming, a perennial garland for the Sage, the Valiant, the Victorious brow of the MARQUIS of HASTINGS.

The following Gentlemen when then appointed a Committe to prepare the Address.

Major-General J. S Wood, Mr. Udny, Mr. Harington, Mr W. E. Reels, Mr. Palmer, Mr. Fallarton, Mr. G. Saunders, Mr. Larkins. Dr. Dryce, Mr. Colvin, Rev. J. Parson, Dr. W. Russell, Mr McWhirter, Mr. Jamison, Caption Lockett, Mr. Pattee, Mr. Buller, Mr. Money, Mr. Wynch, Mr Salmon.

The Committee having retired for a short time, returned, and submitted to the Meeting the Draft of an Address, which was read and approved.

The following Resolutions where then proposed, seconded, and unanimously agreed to.

Resolved, that this Meeting do concur in the Address which has been read.

That the Chairman and Committee be requested to wait on the Marquis of Hastings, to ascertain at what time it will be agreeable to His Lordship to receive the Address of the British Inhabitants of the Settlement.

That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the Chairman.

That the thanks of this Meeting be given to Mr. Udny.

That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the Deputy Sheriff.

Measures are now taking for negrossing the Address which will be laid on the table of the Town Hall for signature on an early day; timely notice of which will be geven.

Published by order of the Chairman add Committee.

Town Hall, July 18, 1818.

Muthorn, 4th July, 1818.

" The Town, Fort and district of Ajmere were surrendered to Brigadier Knox on the 9th of June, Bauppoo Scindia blustered and bravachoed a good deal, & sent out Vakeels to make conditions and endeavour to retard the advance of the Reserve, but the firm and decided conduct of the Brigadier, convinced him that all his machinations were vain, and he found it expedient to comply with the orders of his master Dowlut Rao Scindiah. This is a very important acquisition, in every point of view. It removes the Mahratta's and their influence completely from Rajpootana, and will give that devoted Country an opportunity of recovering its prosperity under the protection and benign influence of the British Government. From its commanding position it is a military post of much consequence, guarding the route across the desert by Bickanere and Maultaun. It also opens a direct and safe intercourse from the provinces of Agra and Delhy with Guzerat.—Poker, the celebrated place of Hindoo worship, where one of the principal Horse fairs in Hindoostan was formerly held, is close to Ajmere, and no doubt will soon be re-established, —at this fair the very best description of saddle, carriage and Cavalry Horses were formerly procured, viz. the Jaugle Tazee, the Cutch and Cuttea war horses; also horses from Damaun, a district west of the Indus, from Kabul, Kandahar, Persia and Tartary. The people who bring down these horses will naturally carry back the value, in the produce of the provinces of Hindoostan,—hence we may fairly hope to see in the course of a very few years, Ajmere become a great and flourishing commercial city. An event however has, lately taken place, which may retard the accomplishment of this gratifying prospect:—the City of Maultaun and the country around it, has for some years been governed by an Afghan Chieftain, who paid only a nominal obedience to the King of Kaubul: it was the interest of this Chief to keep upon good terms with the British Government; and had his power continued, there is no doubt but he would have encouraged and protected as far as he was able, the intercourse across the desert with Kaubul, Persia and Tartary.

Sir David Ochterlony continues at Jeypore, assisting the Rajah in arranging & regulating the affairs of his Country over which his authority has long been little more than nominal.—The inhabitants of the country are pleased beyond measure, with the prospect of security which they now hope to enjoy under the protection of a British force, a few of the Old Takoors, (relatives of the Rajahs,) however view the change with ill will, they were in the unsettled state of the country fast acquiring independance, all hope of which they will now be obliged to relinquish, but the general prosperity of the country will be promoted in a most astonishing degree.

Madras.

JULY 25

The Ship *Aurora*, Captain Percy Earl, arrived in the roads on Wednesday, evening; from London the 11th February, and Madeira, the 6th of April.—The following Passengers arrived by this opportuni y.

Lieut. Marriott, Lieut. Gourley, Dr. Forbes, Mr. Richardson, Mr. T. Gillibrand, Messrs. Bradford, Broadstreet, Underwood, and Besset, Cadets.

Late on Thursday Evening His Majesty's Ship Orlando, anchored in the roads, from Trincomallie the 21st instant.—We have not heard that she brings any news.

The Honorable Company's Ships *Princess Amelia* and *London*, for Pinang & China, sailed on Thursday:

Passengers per Princess Amelia. —Mrs. Greenway, and Thomas Greenway Esq for England.—Mr. and Mrs. Alexander, for Pinang.

Per London.—Colonel Welsh, for China, Mrs. Prendergrast, J. M. P. Macleod, Esq. N. W. Kindersley, Esq. and Cornet J. Buchanan, for Pinang.

This Morning, the Third Law Term commences at the Court House.

European Extracts.

PARIS PAPERS.

RECEIVED THIS MORNING.

PARIS, MARCH 17.

Yesterday the King, after hearing mass in the Royal Chapel, received several retired Lieutenant and Adjutant-Generals, decorated with the Royal Military Order of St. Louis.

French Funds, 65f. 80c.—Bank Actions, 1570.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES,

MARCH 16.

The Commission of the Budjet assembled to hear the Reporters M. Roi, and Count Beugnot. It appears certain that the Report submitted to the Commission will be presented to the Chamber on Wednesday, in order that the discussion may take place immediately after Easter. The projet of a law on the Slave Trade has been examined in the Bureaux. The list of the Commissioners is not complete.

There will be a public sitting to-morrow, to discuss the projets of laws relative to the Customs, and the Bridge at Bourdeaux; and a Secret Committee for a new scrutiny upon the proposition relative to St. Domingo.

We received this morning the Paris Papers of Tuesday last. They do not contain any intelligence of importance. The Report upon the Budget was to be presented on Wednesday in order that the discussion might be opened immediately after Easter. The projected Law upon the Slave Trade has been examined in the different Bureaux.

An article from Manheim of the 10th, says, that the British Minister to the Diet of Frankfort has presented a note, complaining, that several of the dispositions of the Congress of Vienna have not been executed, particularly the rights of the Jews, and the restrictions wished to be established respecting them in the City of Frankfort.

The following Private Letter arrived with the Paris Papers.

" PARIS, MARCH 16.

" We are at the eighth Pamphlet upon Lyons, and yet we are still not near the truth. All parties and all writers exaggerate in the sense of their own party the facts and faults committed. It is equally false that there was no conspiracy, and that it was as extensive as has been said.

It cannot be denied that there was a plot which broke out on the 8th June, and in several points at once—that this plot was contrived by wretches who wished the overthrow of the legitimate Government—and that those who were prosecuted by the Prevotal Court, participated more or less in the rebellion, and therefore deserved punishment. But what appears to be equally demonstrated is, that persons have been eager to exaggerate the affair, in order to serve a party in opposition to the Government; that Govt. might have foreseen the evil, and hat they preferred putting it down; that they were told the tocsin was to be rung, and that they let it be rung; that in short, if they had only taken steps in the morning of the insurrection, and sent two or three hundred men into the villages menaced, there would have been no rising on the 8th of June: but then, they would not have had the pleasure of accusing the Government of want of foresight, and of weakness.

" The 6th number of the *Minerva* contains an article upon the attempt against the Duke of WELLINGTON, which can only have been written under the dictation of a certain ——, and which is not less inaccurate relative to the facts, according to the intelligence I have. It is not true that there was a guarantee given to MARMET at Brussels, and it is certain that he quitted that city to come to Paris, because a decree of arrest had been issued against him. He did not set out from Brussels, and it was out of the town that he got into Lord KINNAIRD's coach. The latter has not, I believe, addressed any remonstrance to the constituted Authorities. He has, on the contrary, consented to make declarations before the Judge of Institute; and it is reported that MARMET has been brought up in his presence. However, the whole affair is in the hands of justice. It is the Court of Justice, and not the police, that arrested the Count de CROQUENBURG as he was going into the opera. If we may credit public report, they have got scent of the guilty, and we may soon, perhaps, hear the result of the researches made hitherto with so much mystery.

The Election Bill is thrown out; there was not a single clause in it, which went to narrow the power and means of corruption: its sole purpose seemed to be, to spare the Candidate's *purse*, in the little offices of *favours*, to shorten the *jollification* of the time, and to patch up a parsimonious *return*, while the *great man* baited his horses, and gave a *Dinner Speech* at the private table of a friend. All the usages of absolute and tangible bribery, remain untouched; and a more liberal extension of the Elective franchise, on the *Borough* system, has never been hinted at. It ought to remain a matter of eternal ridicule, that five successive efforts, professing to favour the freedom of Election, began and ended in a war against *dinners* and *cockades*.

Mr. CONNOP THIRLWALL, and Mr. GEORGE STAINFORTH, both of Trinity College, Cambridge, are this year the succesful candidates for the CHANCELLOR's *Gold Medals*, for the best proficients in classical learning.

The *Reverend* JOHN GEE SMITH, of Chalsworth Rectory, has been presented with " the valuable gift of a silver inkstand," by certain Gentlemen, " as a token of the high sense they entertain of the zeal manifested by him, on a particular occasion, in support of"—— What think you, reader?—" in support of the *Game Laws*."

[*The Morning Chronicle,—March* 9.

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY M. D. CRUZ, IN APOLLO STREET

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &C. &C. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED

Gentlemen about to change their stations, are requested to give notice to the PRINTER, *who will pay due attention to their Orders.*

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Wednesday, 19th August 1818.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,—March 10th.

(Continued from our last).

the papers of a person had been seized by the pretence of his having published blasphemous and seditious libels, and he had observed that the Act would extend indemnity to such cases. The Honourable Baronet had misunderstood him, if he thought he went farther than this.

After some observations from Sir WM. BURROUGHS, the House went into a Committee.

Sir JOHN NEWPORT stated, that it was his intention on the third reading to offer a clause, providing that nothing in the Act should extend indemnity to any persons, against whom an action was brought for acting with rigour or severity in apprehending or detaining persons. He understood the Bill was not meant to extend to such cases, but as it was worded, it was liable to be so construed. As he understood the Attorney-General to say, that it was not in the contemplation of his Majesty's Ministers to extend the Bill to any such cases of severity he should offer this clause. and he gave this notice of intention, that no gentleman might be taken by surprise. It was his intention also to offer another clause, to provide that payment should be made from the public revenue of such damages as might be awarded by Juries to aggrieved persons, on the principle that if the public was benefited by the Act of Indemnity, the public ought to pay the price, and that it should not be thrown on the individual.

The Bill went through the Committee witht out receiving any amendments, an the Repor was ordered to be received tomorrow.

BOARD OF LONGITUDE BILL.

Mr. CROKER moved the second reading of the Board of Longitude Bill. At present, preparations were making for a voyage of discovery to the northern regions. The expedition would sail before Parliament met again; and it was desirable, therefore, that the Bill should pass that House before the holidays, that before its sailing the persons concerned might know with more certainty what reward they had to expect. It was his intention, therefore, to propose the commitment on Monday next.

Sir CHARLES MONCK said, the Bill ought to have been sooner introduced, to give the House time for more maturely considering it.

Mr. CROKER said, he did not mean to hurry the Bill through the House—there would be two days between each stage.

After some observations from Mr. Smyth, the Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Mondy next.

Adjourned.

MINORITY

AGAINST THE INDEMNITY BILL ON WEDNESDAY NIGHT

Abercromby, Hn. J.	Madocks, Wm. A.
Althorp, Visc.	Markham, Admiral
Aubrey, Sir John	Martin, John
Bailie, J. E.	Monck, Sir C.
Baker, John	Morland, S. B.
Birch, Jos	Mostyn, Sir Thos.
Brande, Hon. T.	Neville, Hon. R.
Brougham, Henry	Newport, Sir John
Burdett, Sir Fran.	Ord, Wm.
Burrell, Hon. P. D.	Piggot, Sir A.
Burroughs, Sir W.	Pym, Francis
Byng, George	Ramsbottom, John
Calcraft, John	Ridley, Sir M. W.
Calvert, C.	Robarts, W. T
Campbell, Hon. J.	Romilly, Sir Sam.
Carter, John	Scudamore, Cobr.
Duncannon, Visc.	Sharp, Richard
Fergusson, Sir R. C.	Shelley, Sir John
Fitzroy, Lord John	Smith, Sam.
Fitzgerald, Lord W.	Smith, W.
Guise, Sir Wm.	Smyth, J. H.
Gaskell, Benjamin	Symonds, T. P.
Hamilton, Lord A.	Stanley, Lord
Heron, Sir Robt.	Tavistock, Marq. of
Howard, Hon. W.	Tierney, Rt. Hon. G.
Howorth, H.	Walpole, Hon. G.
Hughes, W. L.	Waldegrave, Hon. Wm.
Hornby, Ed.	Warre, J. A.
Hurst, Robt.	Webb, Ed.
Latouche, Rob. jun.	Wilkins, Walter
Lambton, John G.	Wood, Matthew
Lloyd, Sir Ed.	Webster, Sir Godf.
Macdonald, James	

TELLERS—James Barnett and Hon. F. S. Douglass.

PAIRED OFF.

Cavendish, Hon. H.	North, Dudley
Fazakerley, N.	Newman, R. W.
Latouche, John	Plumer, Wm.
Defevre, Chas. S.	Ramsden, R. C.
Martin, Henry	Russell, R. G.

HOUSE OF LORDS, MARCH 13.

The House proceeded in Appeals.

A local and a private Bill were brought up from the House of Commons by Sir Edward Knatchbull, Mr. Cawthorne, and other Members, and read a first time.

The Scots Aqua Vitæ Bill was read a second time, and committed for Monday.

The Mutiny Act Mistake Bill, the West India Indemnity Bill, the Madder Duties Bill, and the Kilmainham Hospital Bill were read a third time, and passed.

The Royal Marine Mutiny Bill, and the Bank Tokens Penalty Suspension Bill, passed through Committees, and were reported without amendment.

OFFICES IN REVERSION, &c.

The Earl Grosvenor adverted to the Returns upon the Table respecting Offices granted in Reversion in England, and observed, that those respecting Ireland and Scotland had not been presented. He, therefore, wished to have an order made for their immediate production. It appeared, that since 1806, no Office had been granted in Reversion, with the exception of those in the gift of the Judges, there had been only one grant in Reversion, and of which he had been informed by the Noble and Learned Lord on the Woolsack, and to this certainly he did not mean in the slightest degree to object, he alluded to the grant of Bagshot Park to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, in the event of her surviving her Royal Consort. He was, however, of opinion, that though it might not be the intention of Government to grant any Offices in Reversion, and though reasons might exist for not restricting the grants in reversion of those offices which were in the gift of the Judges, still that it would be advisable to pass a law to prevent for the future any such grants. He wished, therefore, to ask, whether there would be any objection on the part of the Ministers, to a Bill for preventing the grant of any Offices in Reversion, except those in the gift of the Judges?

The Earl of Liverpool observed, that all the Offices which had been heretofore at times granted in Reversion, such as the Tellerships of the Exchequer, the Chief Justiceships in Eyre, &c. were now either abolished, or regulated by Act of Parliament, so that they could not be granted in Reversion. The only remaining Office about which there could be any political contest, was that of Clerk of the Parliaments, and this it was intended, like the others, to subject to regulations, so as to preclude also any grant of it in Reversion. Under these circumstances, he could not see any necessity whatever for such a Bill as that mentioned by the Noble Earl, which could be of no use whatever with regard to Offices, but which might be injurious in other respects. The grant, for instance, to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, of Bagshot Park, in the event of her surviving his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, could not, he was convinced, be objected to by any one, and yet by such a Bill as that suggested by the Noble Earl, the power of the Crown might with respect to this have been impeded in its operation. In the case also of pensions granted to the daughters of Officers, either civil or military, and which were trifling in amount, not exceeding 100l. or 200l. per annum, it was frequently the case that an increased pension was granted to the survivor or survivors, and it would be productive also frequently of the most unpleasant consequences, if the power of the Crown was in this respect circumscribed. The Bill, therefore, suggested by the Noble Earl, could not possibly be of any use, whilst it might be productive of unpleasant consequences.

The Earl Grosvenor allowed that what had been stated by the Noble Earl deserved consideration, but still he thought that as offices formerly efficient had in the progress of time become sinecures and objects of grants in reversion, so it might happen with other offices which could not now be so granted. He should not, however, at present press any measure, but regulate his conduct according to circumstances His Lordship then moved, that the Returns from Scotland and Ireland be laid before the House forthwith, which was ordered.

The Marquis of Lansdown, with reference to the measure of last Session for the regulation of offices, observed that there were other offices which still remained to be regulated, particularly in Ireland, and wished to know whether it was intended to bring in any Bill for the purpose of regulating the offices to which he had alluded?

The Earl of Liverpool said, that the subject alluded to by the Noble Marquis was under investigation, and he would let him know when the result was ascertained. The offices in England had already been regulated.

THE ARMY—MUTINY BILL.

On the third reading of the Mutiny Bill,

The Earl Grosvenor objected strongly to the large amount of force which was proposed to be kept up, and which, he observed, imposed an enormous expence upon the country. This, too, at a period of profound peace, when no danger whatever existed. Our ancestors had ever considered a large standing army to be pregnant with the utmost danger to the Constitution, and he saw no reason to conclude that the Ministers of the present day were wiser than them; he could not agree to the necessity of a large standing army, unless in the hour of actual peril, and when our natural defence had failed us, that defence which was emphatically called the wooden walls of Old England. It was only in such a conjuncture that he could agree to the necessity of having a large standing army, and it should not be forgotten that in the other House, consisting of 658 Members, only 60 could be found to support so enormous an establishment. With regard to the distribution of this force, he did not mean to object to that part of it which was allotted to India. With respect to the Army in Ireland he could not but be of opinion, that if Catholic Emancipation had been agreed to, or the Distillery Laws properly regulated, there would have been no necessity for the force now proposed to be kept there; as it was, however, he was not prepared to object to it. He then came to the Colonies for the increase of force, in which he could discover no reason whatever, the chief part of the increase appeared to be in Canada; and when it was recollected, that the United States had only an army of 8,000, men, he certainly could see no cause for any increase of our force in Canada. The remaining force was that at home, which was to be 25,000 men, and with 4,000 men for reliefs, 29,000, for this amount of force there appeared no reason whatever. The period to which he could best refer, by way of comparison, was, that of 1786, when the continuance of peace was contemplated, and not that of 1792, which was on the eve of a war, and viewing the present establishment upon this ground of comparison, he was utterly at a loss to perceive any cause for such an increase. Let it be recollected too, that in 1786, our national debt was not more than a third of its present amount, including the unfunded debt, and yet the force proposed to be kept up at home, at the present moment, was one half more than in 1786. With respect to our army in France, he could not but object to allowing it to be in constant communication with the troops of despotic Governments, from whence our troops could only learn that disposition to be arbitrary in their conduct, which military men were already too much inclined to. An argument had been used, that an increase of population demanded an increase of military force, but he had too good an opinion of his countrymen, to believe that this argument had any weight; they were too much attached to the constitution to require a large military force to keep them down. It had been said also that a large force was required in consequence of the military establishment of France amounting to 240,000 men; but it should be recollected that France had powers on her frontiers, and looking to them and her own domestic wants 240,000 men could not be considered too large an establishment; it certainly was no reason for increasing our own force. His Lordship concluded by moving to substitute in the preamble of the Bill 100,000 men instead of 113,640.

The Earl Bathurst maintained that the amount of force was no more than was strictly necessary. As to what was said by the Noble Earl that only 60 odd Members of the House of Commons could be found to support the proposed establishment, it was easily answered by the fact on the other side, that out of 658 Members, only 40 odd Members could be found to oppose it. With regard to the details of the establishment, the force in Ireland was actually diminished 2,000 since the last year, and the remaining force it was generally agreed was actually necessary. With respect to the colonies, the Noble Earl had argued that an increase of force was not necessary in Canada, because the United States had only an army of 8,000 men, but he kept out of sight that the United States had a militia of 100,000 men, a part of which was regularly called out to service. The Noble Earl also had not touched upon the colonies acquired since 1786, for which a force was necessarily required; as to the old colonies there was no increase of force since 1786. There remained the home service, and when the Noble Earl talked as if the people were to be enslaved by the army, was he aware of the amount of force actually distributed on the home service—was he aware of the force allotted to Guernsey and Jersey? The force allotted to Scotland was 2,500 men, and this very large amount of men, was, according to the Noble Lord's notions, to enslave the whole Scottish people. Was the Noble Earl aware of the force required for the Dock-yard service—was he aware of the force necessary for the protection of the coast, to prevent the intrusion of a *free trade*? With respect to the latter, it had always hitherto been the system, that each man should only have one day's duty in four; but now, owing to the diminished amount of force, the duty required was one day in three, a fact which sufficiently shewed that the number of troops had been reduced to the lowest possible amount, for a service too, which was required from Suffolk to the Lands End, and from thence to Bristol. Deducting these different services and the service of the metropolis and ten miles round, there only remained for all England and Wales 4,000 men, an amount which rendered perfectly ludicrous the supposition that they could enslave the people. The force, therefore, altogether now required, was the lowest possible amount that could be voted consistently with the actual wants of the country.

The Earl Grosvenor in reply, contended, that with regard to the military force, the practice of our ancestors was unnecessarily departed from. As to the militia of the United States, had not Canada also a militia? With regard to the coast duty at home, might not the yeomanry cavalry be employed to prevent smuggling instead of regular troops.

The Lord Chancellor put the question, that the words "thirteen thousand six hundred and forty" stand part of the Preamble, which was carried in the affirmative, and the amendment consequently negatived.

The Bill was read a third time and passed.

Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Swann brought in a Bill for amending the Warterloo Bridge Acts, which was read a first time.

A Petition was presented from Montrose against the Lunatic Asylum Bill.

A Petition against the Leather Tax was presented from the Tanners of Bishops Castle.

Sir W. Scott presented a Petition from the University of Oxford against the Tithe Bill.

Mr. Alderman Wood presented a Petition from King's Lynn against the Indemnity Bill.

POOR' LAWS.

Mr. Sturges Bourne proposed the second reading of the Vestries Meetings Bill. His wish was, to have the two Bills for the amendment of the Poors' Laws committed *pro forma*, to have the blanks filled up, that they might be printed and circulated [hear!]

The Bill was read a second time.

Mr. Alderman Wood said, there were two subjects on which it would be advisable some provisions should be made. As the law now stood, before persons were passed to their homes, the Magistrates, though they had committed no act of vagrancy, were obliged to commit them for a week to Bridewell, which, as 70, 80 or even 100 were sometimes brought up in one day, perhaps natives of Ireland, was as well inconvenient as expensive. He should be glad to see a clause introduced to enable the Magistrate to send them directly to the Pass-master. There was also a penalty of 20l. upon the Pass-master who suffered vagrants to escape. This fine was to be recovered by action; but he thought it would be much better to have a small fine which might be summarily levied, as the fact was, that probably half the persons forwarded to their parishes escaped.

Mr. Sturges Bourne said, that as to Irish and Scots Vagrants a power was given in the other

Bill to pass them without previously committing them. The Bill would be recommitted after the holidays, and the Worthy Alderman might then propose his clause.

The Bill was committed.

The Poor Laws Amendment Bill was also brought in, and read a first and second time, and committed; both the Bills were ordered to be recommitted on the 8th of April.

Lord Althorpe brought, in the Bill for the Repeal of the Leather Tax; which was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time on the 6th of April.

Mr. Lushington said, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who was now absent, had no wish to oppose the introduction of the Bill, but he should oppose it in every subsequent stage.

Mr. F. Burdett presented a Petition from Holbeach (we believe) for Parliamentary Reform.

Mr. W. Smith presented a Petition from Lynn, in Norfolk, which he stated was most respectably signed, against the Bill of Indemnity. It was perfectly respectful towards the House, though it strongly condemned the Ministers.

Mr. Calcraft moved for certain papers respecting Salt Duties, for the information of the Committee.

TITHES BILL.

Mr. Brougham said he hoped his Honourable Friend (Mr. Curwen) would postpone the second reading of the Tithes Amendment Bill till Monday, as an Honourable and Learned Friend of his (Sir S. Romilly) was absent, in the expectation that it would not then be brought on.

Mr. Curwen agreed to postpone it.

Sir V. Scottt hoped the Bill would not be unnecessarily postponed, as there was a great alarm on the subject among the Clergy.

Mr. Brougham said he was just as anxious as the Hon. and Learned Gentleman that the Bill should be speedily brought on, and for the very purpose of quieting that alarm, which, when they came to the enactments, would be found to be without foundation.

The second reading was fixed for Monday,

ADJOURNMENT.

In answer to a question from Lord A. Hamilton,

Lord Castlereagh said that it was his intention to move the Adjournment of the House on Thursday next.

BREWERIES.

The adjourned debate on the Petition for a free trade in Beer was resumed.

Mr. C. Calvert said, he was prepared to adduce circumstances to refute every charge which had been made against the Brewers of the Metropolis. Provided, however, it was proposed by any Gentleman to refer the subject to a Committee, he should not oppose that motion, and he should not then trouble the House, as the matter would be examined in that Committee. The charges were not light, though without foundation, and if no Gentleman moved for a Committee, he hoped the House would allow him to enter into the subject.

Mr. Lockhart said, he had no intention to move for a Committee. He had only performed his duty in presenting the Petition. He had no objection to a Committee, if the Honourable Gentleman (Mr. W. Smith) who had mentioned it, should move it.

Mr. W. Smith said, his advice had been this; that his Honourable Friends (Messrs. Calvert and Barclay) should not refuse to agree to a Committee, if a Committe was demanded. But unless on the part of the Petitioners a Committee was demanded, he did not think there was any cause whatever to put his Honourable Friends on their defence, and, therefore, though it would not become them to oppose a Committee, he should not himself move for one. Nothing more was wanting to clear them than a comparison of the evidence which had been adduced. The charges were two, first, Monopoly and second, Adulteration. As to the charge of Monopoly. There were eleven Brewhouses, which it was said agreed as to the price of Porter, but if they did not also agree as to the quality, there could be no monopoly, and it was not alleged that there was any sort of agreement as to that. The charge of adulteration was absurd. The laws against it were so severe, that detection would ensure the ruin of the richest fortune; and how could it be practised with secrecy in a brewery from which 300,000 barrels were sent forth in a year? How could the materials be carried in which could produce the slightest effect on so immense a quantity, without the fact being known to the whole neighbourhood, besides the persons connected with their concerns? This alone, even without the direct contradiction of men of character, was sufficient.

Mr. P. Moore said, that before entering into a Committee, it should be known what sort of responsibility the Petitioners would be subject, to if they did not prove their case, for if the statement had been made in any other way than by Petition, he conceived they might be in danger of the pillory. The number of the signatures were not to be regarded, as they had been canvassed in the same manner as voters at an election. He had himself been applied to sign, though he believed the allegations to be false.

Mr. C. Calvert said, he regretted to trespass on the time of the House in a case in which he was concerned himself; but he should be able to convince every Member who heard him, though he might fail to convince Mr. Beaumont, the Author, and those who signed this scandalous petition, to swell the signatures to which the names of boys had been admitted. There were three charges brought against the Brewers—that of monopoly, that of mixing their beer with noxious drugs, and that of advancing their price without a rise of the price of the raw material to justify it. With regard to monopoly he should say very little. It had been proved by those Porter Brewers who had been called on the Committee, that one house possessed an eighth, and another a seventh of the houses which they served. As to the wanton rise of prices he should state two or three instances to prove the falsehood of this accusation. One instance in which they were accused of having raised the price was in 1802. Now at that time there was an additional tax of 3s. 4d. on the barrel of beer, 8s. the bushel on malt, 1¼d. the lb. on hops. In 1816 the price was lowered, and this also seemed to be complained of. All the rises of price were fully justified by the rise of the materials. In 1762 porter was fixed at 3½d. the spot, when malt was 19s. 6d. and hops 50s. This price was continued till malt was 61s. 4d. and hops 14 guineas. The rise took place in 1799, in the two succeeding years the brewers did not obtain interest for their money. In every others case the variation of price could be accounted for. He hoped he was not under the necessity of proving to the House, that the Brewers were not in the habit of daily mixing poison with beer.—A convincing proof was given by the fact, that in the large breweries, the drugs must be brought in in cart-loads; and this must be carried on under the danger of an entire oss of property and character. It was said that it was proved that the Brewers mixed drugs with their porter, "by legal proceedings and otherwise." Now, what was the fact? Some years ago, a weekly paper published a gross libel against the Brewers of the Metropolis. It was said, in the composition of porter they used opium, cocculus indicus, nux vomica, deadly night-shade, and tobaco [a laugh]. The Brewers thought proper to apply for a criminal information against this person. They filed an affidavit stating, that no article was used in the composition of their porter but malt and hops, and that none of the articles mentioned in the libel were used by them. The Court was of opinion, that this affidavit should be amended, and that it should be stated that no mischievous articles mixed in it previously to its being sold to the public. An entirely new affidavit was then filed, and the Brewers stated, that neither the articles mentioned in the libel, nor any other mischievous ingredients, were mixed with the beer while it remained in their custody, nor at any other time. Court said this affidavit did not go the length of the former one, as to the ingredients of which porter was composed, and leave was given to amend it. Meantime the Editor wrote a most penitent letter to him (Mr. C.) stating that he was not the author of the paragraph, and praying that he might not be proceeded against, and saying that he would (the paper should) be most devoted to him if he interferred to prevent the prosecution. He (Mr. C.) disdained this sort of protection—but a letter was received and complied with by the Brewers—partly on account of the letter itself, and partly because Sir W. V. Gibbs and Mr. Abbott, to whom the case had been submitted, doubted whether any affidavit could be presented which would satisfy the Court to grant a criminal information. The Petition was hawked about the streets, posted like lottery placards upon the backs of men, who invited every passenger to sign, it. Thus the Petition was exhibited in Covent-garden Market, as well as in the green shops; and also in a most appropriate place for such a dirty document, a blacking shop in the Strand. By such means signatures were obtained from ignorant people, who really knew nothing of the nature of the Petition; but they were imposed upon by the assurance, that its effect would be to reduce the price of porter in spite of the brewers, who were described to be a pack of extortioners. Such was the course produced under the auspices of Mr. Barber Beaumont. But it was his wish to have the Petition referred to a Committee, in order that the conduct of his person, as well as that of those whom he had endeavoured to stigmatize, should be fully ascertained. It was, however, pretty well known who and what this Mr. Barber Beaumont was. He was a Magistrate of the County of Middlesex, and had endeavoured through that office to advance some projects for licensing public-houses, in which projects he had, however, failed. He had indeed got into the commission of the peace with a view to promote his own personal interest, but finding that he could not answer his own private ends in licensing public-houses, he sought to catch popularity by a delusive, unfounded outcry about reducing the price and improving the quality of porter.

Mr. Lockhart said that he could not speak to the character of Mr. Barber Beaumont, as he had not the honour of any acquaintance with that Gentleman previous to his application to have the Petition under discussion presented to that House. When Mr. Beaumont applied to him for this purpose, he felt it his duty to accede to the request, and he presented the Petition, not as that of Mr. Beaumont only but as the Petition of the 4,000 persons by whom it was signed. With regard to the observation, that the Petition contained libels upon respectable establishment, that the Petition contained libels upon respectable establishments the use of such language was, he must say, calculated to enterfere very materially with the right of petitioning; for if men were thus threatened when they attempted to complain of injustice or oppression, many would shrink from even venturing to Petition. As to the allegation, that it was grossly unjust to charge the Brewers with using any deleterious ingredients, he was quite satisfied that no such ingredients were ever used in the Breweries of either of the Gentlemen who had addressed the House, as those Gentlemen had stated, but how could these Gentlemen pledge themselves for all other Brewers? He was surprised at the indiscriminate objections to the character and terms of this Petition, when it was recollected that the complaint it preferred against the system of licensing was authorised by the Report of the Police Committe which originated with some of the friends of the very Gentlemen who pressed those objections. It was, indeed, distinctly alleged in that Report, that the licensing system required revision, therefore if Mr. Barber Beaumont were the author of the Petition before the House his statement was sustained, in this respect, by the authority of the Police Report. The charge seemed extraordinary that Mr. Beaumont in promoting this Petition was actuated by sinister motives. What those motives were he could not conceive. He would, however, concur with the wishes of the Honourable Gentleman who preferred the charge by moving as an amendment, that the Petition be referred to a Committee, instead of the motion before the House that the Petition do lie on the Table. After some silence the Honourable Member observed that he understood he could not regularly move an amendment upon his own motion.

Mr. Barclay said, that as the Honourable Gentleman felt the difficulty alluded to, he would move that the Petition be referred to a Committee, as it was his anxious wish that the subject to which it referred should be thoroughly investigated and clearly understood.

Upon the suggestion of the Speaker as to the point of order, Mr. Lockhart withdrew the original motion, and moved that the Petition be referred to a Committee. The motion was agreed to, and the Committee was nominated, to consist of 21 Members, five of whom are to be a quorum.

CRUELTY UNDER THE SUSPENSION ACT.

Sir S. Romilly rose to present a Petition from Robert Swindon, of Chester, whose case he had adverted to in the course of his observations upon the Indemnity Bill. The petition did, he perceived, differ in some respects from the statement which appeared in the Chester newspaper, but that statement substantially concurred with the petitioner in all material points. This petition was forwarded to an Honourable Friend of his, in order to be presented, before he (Sir S. R.) alluded to the case in that House; but his Honourable Friend (Mr. Bennet, we understood) being prevented from attending the House by a domestic calamity, had sent it to him (Sir S.) to have it presented. He now proposed to have the petition brought up, in order to have it laid on the Table. What might become of this petition hereafter he could not pretended to say. He did not know that the sufferings of the poor Petitioner, with the loss of his wife and child, might not be made a topic of merriment to enliven some future Debate [hear, hear, hear! on the Opposition Benches].

The Petition was read, and the statement which it contained was in substance the same as we reportted in the speech of Sir S. Romilly on Wednesday night.—The Petition was ordered to lie on the Table, as was another Petition from Andrew Somerville, of Glasgow, complaining of unjust arrest and rigorous imprisonment under the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act—adding, that after being five months detained in prison the Petitioner was discharged without any trial.

The Honourable W. Lyttelton presented a Petition from certain Attorneys of Worcestershire against the admission of unqualified Conveyancers—Ordered to lie on the Table.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Sir G. Clerk, after adverting to the Bill which he brought forward two years since, upon the subject of Weights and Measures, and which was negatived in the House of Lords, took occasion to ask, whether the Commission of the Royal Society, which it was then proposed to appoint for ascertaining a proper standard, had yet been nominated? He understood this appointment was not made, and that some difficulty existed upon the subject, which difficulty was not likely to be removed. If so, he thought it right to announce his intention of bringing forward a motion on this important question after the recess.

Mr. B. Bathurst said that he was not able to answer the Honourable Baronet's question, but that he would make inquiry upon the subject.

Returns were ordered to be laid before the House of the Number and Expence of the Ships employed in transporting Convicts to New South Wales, together with the Expence for Provisions, from Jan. 1816 to Jan. 1818, according to the scale which appeared in the Appendix to the Report of the Finance Committee of 1798; the Number of Transports who died on the Voyage; of those distinguishing Males from Females, who had been transported under 18 years of age; also the Number discharged from the Hulk for the same period, distinguishing such as were pardoned from such as had suffered the punishment prescribed in their sentence.

The Greenland Fishery Oath's Bill was committed, reported, and read a third time.

LAW REPORT.

COURT OF CHANCERY, March 19.

THE ATTORNEY, GENERAL *v.* BROWN.

The Lord Chancellor said, he should not at present give his final judgment in this case, as he had intended, but would reserve himself for a future day. There were a number of points in it of rather a complicated nature, which would require some consideration, and on which he would be under the necessity of making some observations. He should, therefore, merely state, that the strong impression on his mind was that there were not sufficient grounds to support the demurrer. Into these he would enter at some length when he finally gave his judgment, but he did not see how the demurrer could be supported.

PRACTICE OF THE COURT.

His Lordship said, that he begged to intimate that he was determined to hear no motions or petitions except on the particular days allotted to each. He could not but highly approve of the manner in which his Honour the Vice-Chancellor conducted the practise of that department of the Court in which he presided, by fixing particular days for particular business. That certainly tended very much to accelerate the business of the Court, and he (the Lord Chancellor) was determined in future to adopt the same course. It was impossible to prevent those delays which had so long been complained of, if the regular business of the day was to be interrupted by causes which ought to be heard at another time. If the one branch of the Court was thus to give accommodation to parties while the other refused it, there would be an end of all order. He therefore intimated that he would on no account, except on very strong grounds, allow any case whatever to be mentioned unless it was connected with the immediate business of the day; and he hoped he should not be applied to for the purpose of forwarding petitions in the paper, as no such application could be attended to.

His Lordship was afterwards occupied in hearing Lunatic Petitions of no public interest whatever. [Courier March 20.

VICE-CHANCELOR's COURT, MONDAY.

MUMBRAY V. TUCKER AND OTHERS.

Sir. S. ROMILLY appeared to shew cause why an injunction formerly granted in this case should not be dissolved. The plaintiff and a Mr. Tindall, one of the defendants, were in habits of great intimacy, as appeared from the bill, and had various money transactions also, and plaintiff was told by Tindall that he would accommodate him with any bills in behalf of Prentice. On this assurance plaintiff accepted bills to a considerable amount, having no doubt that Tindall would perform his promise. In the month of May last, Tindall called on the plaintiff, and told him that the sum of 81*l.* 11s. was due to him for what he had advanced on behalf of Prentice, but that he would take plaintiff's bill for five months for that sum, and at the same time would pledge himself not to trouble plaintiff on any account for the money, till Prentice's bills had become due and been discharged, and that he would not part with plaintiff's bill, nor allow any proceeding to be taken on it, till Prentice had discharged his debt. On this plaintiff gave him the bill for five months, and trusted to the assurance of his having no trouble about it till Prentice had paid him. The bill of Prentice became due and was not paid, and soon after Tindall indorsed this bill given by plaintiff, to a Mr. Tucker, a solicitor, not daring himself to institute proceedings against the plaintiff, but putting the bill thus in Tucker's hands for the express purpose of his doing so. The plaintiff had received no consideration for the bill, and he alleged that Tucker had given none to Tindall for it. On these grounds the injunction had been granted. In reply to these Tucker had put in two answers quite different from each other; in the first of which he expressly denied that he knew the plaintiff was not indebted to Tindall, and that, having no such knowledge, he had taken the bill, and given Tindall a check or checks on his banker for the sum. This answer had been excepted to, and, in consequence, a second was put in, the circumstances of which were most extraordinary, and well worthy of his Honour's attention. In this he again denied having any reason to believe that Tindall had put this bill into his hands for the purpose of his (defendant's) prosecuting plaintiff for the money. He, on the contrary, declared, that on the 15th of Oct. (and, be it observed, this was precisely the very day before plaintiff's bill became due), he was applied, to by Tindall, who said he was in great want of ready cash, and implored him to advance some on the bill. On hearing this, defendant gave Tindall a draft for 31*l.* not for 81*l.* (as he had falsely said in his first answer), and two bills, one for 30*l.* payable on the 20th of October, and a second for 20*l.* payable three days after that; but this last bill had, as appeared from this extraordinary answer, not been paid, on which the defendant gave him a check for the money. The defendant proceeded to trial, it appeared against the plaintiff, and an injunction was obtained to stop procee dings. The whole transaction was of a most singular nature, and had it been such as it ought to have been, why had the second answer been so completely contrary to the first; and why had the defendant not at once manfully told what the real fact were? It appeared the bill had been discounted only a *very few hours* (and let this be borne in mind) before the said bill became due; and, on the whole, the transaction was so glaring, that he (Sir S.) thought the injunction should be continued.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR—You observe, Sir Samuel, that the Bill was put into Tucker's hands for the purpose of his proceeding against the plaintiff, as the other defendant, Tindall, did not seem inclined to do it. What does Tucker say to this?

Mr. HART said, that Tucker most confidently denied having had any profit by the Bill, or any indemnity for it, as on the contrary, Tindall owed him the 81*l.* and he acted against the plaintiff as principal.

Sir S. ROMILLY—That is the question between us. I conceive Tucker to have been a mere trustee for Tindall.

Mr. WILLIAMS followed on the same side.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR said, the single question here was, whether equity was confessed in the defendant's answer. He saw none, and as there must be that, he thought himself bound to dissolve the Injunction. At the same time, he felt it his duty to say, that the case was attended with most suspicious circumstances, and certainly was extremely dark. It was only on the ground of no equity being confessed, that he dissolved the Injunction; but he again repeated his decided opinion, that the suspicions were so very strong as to leave a strong impression against the fairness of the transaction.

Injunction dissolved.

[*The Morning Chronicle*,—*March* 17.

It may savour a little of spite, but we are really rejoiced to see the Lord Advocate of Scotland placed in one of the most awkward situations, to which a public officer can be driven; and we hope Sir Samuel Romilly will not allow him to escape, until he has eaten up the libel, which, to serve a party purpose, he so audaciously utterly against his Country, at the time of passing the suspension Bill. It will be in the recollection of our readers, that the Lord Advocate broadly asserted in his place in Parliament, that he could point out hundreds of instances of disaffection and treasonable practices among the people of Scotland, which required the suspension of their liberties; and that down he went, from his duty in the House of Commons, to prove in the Court of Justiciary. that he had set down nought in malice.

And what has been the result of his truly patriotic exertions? Notwithstanding the employment of every means, even to the tampering with the witnesses, by him or his agents---notwithstanding the promises of reward, and the threats of ministerial vengeance that were held out, the Lord Advocate has not been able to bring home the guilt of meditated treason to a single individual! We rejoiced that the character of our native country has been vindicated from the foul aspersions which the highest ministerial officer in her service has thrown upon her---We feel a pride in proclaiming her triumph to our countrymen in the East, regardless who the individual may be, whom this triumph necessarily devotes to the merited contempt, and scorn of every Scotsman.

COURTS OF JUSTICE IN SCOTLAND.

The Commissioners appointed to inquire into the Duties, and Emoluments, of the several Officers of the Courts in Scotland, have made their Third Report. It relates solely to the constitution and practice of the Sheriffs and Commissary Courts, and to the fees and emoluments of the Judges and Officers belonging to those Courts, which are detailed under different heads. The most, and indeed the only important alteration suggested by the Commissioners in this Report, is the abolition of the whole of the inferior Commissary Courts, and placing the sole jurisdiction in the Consistorial Court of Edinburgh, under one Chief Judge, to whom they propose to allow a salary of from 1,200l. to 1,500l. *per annum*, so that he might devote his whole time and attention to the duties of the office. This, they state, would afford a *prospective* saving to the public, after the demise of the persons who now hold the inferior appointments.

In the details of the fees and emoluments of the Sheriff Clerks of the different Counties, an office of considerable trust and responsibility, it appears, that till within these few years, this important appointment has been a matter of *traffic*, and that the office of Principal Sheriff Clerk has uniformly been *sold* by his Majesty's Keeper of the Signet in Scotland, which during the present reign, has almost been an *hereditary* office in the family of *Dundas*. Several of the Sheriff Clerks somewhat reluctantly state the sums they paid for their appointments, while others complain so much of the enormous prices demanded, that, after paying their Deputies, and the expence of insuring their Lives, so as ultimately to secure to their families the consideration-money paid for the *nomination*, they were actually losers by the transaction. It will scarcely be credited, that the present Lord Melville, during the period that he held the lucrative place of Keeper of the Signet, received upwards of Thirty Thousand Pounds for the sale of Sheriff Clerkships only, independent of the sale and other emoluments of the office, amounting to upwards of 3,000l. a year.

The Commissioners, on this part of their Report, add, "that on account of the manifold evils resulting from the sale of these offices, which had come to be very generally felt, and were publicly adverted to by the Supreme Court, the power of *making these nominations* was expressly excepted in the Commission granted to the present Keeper of the Signet, on the 13th of August, 1814, and reserved, as formerly, to his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State."—Mr. William Dundas is now the Keeper of the Signet, and though the office is shorn of so large a part of its former *perquisites*, as the *nomination* of the Sheriff Clerkships, his Noble Relation, on resigning it, stipulated for, and actually receives, 1000l. a year as a *sleeping partner* in the Sinecure.

FORGERIES.

The frequency of forgeries was yesterday alluded to at the Bank Meeting, and wishes expressed, in which all must join, that some method could be devised by which the commission of that crime could be rendered more difficult. Undoubtedly, the increased issue of paper money may in some measure account for the increased commission of the crime. The Bank of course must be desirous upon every ground, of devising a remedy; and the Chairman, Mr. HARMAN, stated at the Meeting "that a Committee had sat regularly for fifteen years, for the purpose of finding out some method of manufacturing Notes, which might render forgery less frequent; but the difficulties were much greater than was generally imagined." Undoubtedly they are, but we are by no means disposed to admit that they are insuperable. The Notes of the Bank of France are executed in a different manner from ours, and yet we do not recollect ever to have heard of an instance of their being forged. They are, it is true, circulated to a much less extent by millions than ours; and there are besides no notes lower than 500 francs (about 20*l*) sterling The Paper Currency of the Bank of England has no infallible marks by which an unpractised person may distinguish it from a felonious imitation. Now, the simplest and most effectual plan seems to be, that the Bank should invite a competition to produce the most elegant design for their Notes which the arts of Great Britain could furnish; that the drawing so adopted should be executed on plates of peculiar hardness by the most eminent engravers of the present day. The plan is very briefly told; its results must be obvious; the public would have an infallible criterion to detect the true from the false, because none but very inferior imitations could be produced; the Bank would easily discover a successful offender, because there are not fifty men in the kingdom who could execute a forgery in a passable style. But there are other forgeries than those on the Bank of England, the forgeries on bankers and on individuals. With respect to forgeries on individuals and particularly in the matter of bankers' checks, private persons in general are not sufficiently careful to remove temptations from their clerks and servants. It too often happens, that the blank check book is not kept sufficiently sacred from ordinary access; and thus one of the simplest and most effectual means of prevention is resorted to. We are also of opinion, that, as a further guard against this most frequent branch of Forgery, no Banker should honour an order that is not drawn upon his own peculiar printed form: and that form, either by the complexity or the beauty of its design, should be rendered less liable to imitation than at present. It has been suggested that the frequency of the crime may in some degree have been produced by the idea, that in consequence of the certainty and severity of the punishment, persons may decline prosecuting. Perhaps, therefore, if the present punishment were commuted for a milder, yet equally certain infliction—transportation for 7 or 14 years, the chances of escape would be much less calculated upon.

NEW CHURCHES.

Our readers will see, from the report of what took place in the House of Commons, last night, that one million is to be vested in the hands of Commissioners, to aid the building of new Churches and Chapels. No aid is to be granted to any parish when the excess of the population beyond the accommodation in the present Church is less than 10,000 souls. When the parishes are very large and populous, they are to be divided, if the consent of the Patron can be obtained; and when such consent cannot be obtained, a district is to be set apart, under the spiritual care of a separate Clergyman. In cases where the extent and population of the parish is not so disproportionably great, Chapels of Ease are to be erected. But in all cases the public is only to aid the parishes, and is not to bear the whole expence of the new Churches

It was observed by Sir CHARLES MONCK that the parts of the country where there was an ample provision of Churches, were not more conspicuous for their religion and morals than those parts of the country where there were few; and seemed to think that the building additional Churches would be attended with little benefit, except accompanied by some modification in the manner of performing Divine Service. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER on this stated, that service should be performed in all the new Churches three times a day; and he intimated it might be advisable hereafter to apply the same regulation to the existing Churches.

It is certainly singular that the richest Church in Europe should be unable to afford spiritual instruction to so large a proportion of the population. Is not this a fit subject for Inquiry and for Reform? England, of all the Protestant countries, has been the most remiss with respect to the education and spiritual care of her population. In other Protestant countries it seems to be considered that a Church is instituted for the benefit of the People; but in England the Church is too often considered to be instituted only for the benefit of Churchmen. If the revenues of the Church were properly applied, ample means, we are persuaded, might be found for affording spiritual instruction to all the population. We do not wish to see the Church stripped; but we certainly think, that while a great part of the people are unprovided for, a considerable proportion of its funds ought not to be enjoyed by those who either discharge no duties, or at least none by which the community can be benefited. The opinion that the funds of the Church, under proper regulation, are amply sufficient for all the purposes of religion, has been pronounced more than once by some of the most enlightened Members of the Ecclesiastical body. At all events, before laying additional burdens on a people already groaning under an accumulated taxation, it ought to be ascertained that the Church has no disposable funds.

GENERAL ELECTION.

We are given to understand, that James Webster, Esq. of London, is one of the Candidates for the Borough of St. Ives.---(*Cornwall paper.*)

PONTEFRACT ELECTION.---An application, it appears, has been made to Godfrey Higgins, Esq. of Skellow-Grange, by a number of the electors, to offer himself as a Candidate to represent the Borough of Pontefract in Parliament.

The agents of Sir Philip Musgrave were on this day week busily employed in distributing large quantities of beef amongst the Freemen who voted for the Baronet at the last Election. A grosser insult we conceive could hardly have been practised, than to suppose any one will sell his vote for a pound of flesh. Such mean and unworthy artifices always fail of their desired effect; and we are very credibly informed, that several of the freemen, though perhaps "in want of a good meal," indignantly spurned the proferred boon.---(*Carlisle Journal.*)

We hope the Freeholders of Westmorland will remember that on the discussion in Parliament last week, for the repeal of the additional Duty on Leather, the Lowthers, instead of voting for the discontinuance of a tax which would have afforded the most essential relief to the lower classes, devided with the Minister in support of the present oppressive duties thus proving their unwillingness to alleviate those burdens which fall most heavily on the poor. We are sorry Sir James Graham was not at his post on so important an occasion---(*Ibid.*)

Mr. Brougham began his personal canvass of the county of Westmoreland yesday. He was expected to arrive at Kendal, and to make his progress regularly through the county, The Easter recess in Parliament extends from the 19th inst to the 2d of April, and Mr. Brougham intends to devote this cessation from his attendance in Parliament to the canvass of his native county. The spirit of independence which now pervades what has hitherto been considered the *close* county

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on 28 June, 2017

of Westmoreland, gains strength every day, and threatens to give an effectual blow to the unconstitutional influence of the house of Lowther, in that county—an influence utterly subversive of the representative principle.

NEW SOUTH WALES,

By recent advices from New South Wales, it appears that that colony is in a flourishing state. It begins to afford very valuable returns in wool for the outward cargoes. The flocks of sheep raised in the settlement are numerous, and their fleeces are said to be of a fine quality. The supply of British manufacture and East India produce, however, is so considerable, in the market of New South Wales, that the prices have fallen to less than prime cost. We trust that whilst the commercial advantages of that colony are duly appreciated and properly cultivated, its moral situation will be carefully attended to. In the Reports laid before Parliament on this subject, at different times, several evils are pointed out, which demand the particular attention of Govornment. We particularly allude to the use of spirits, and the number of publicans and other dealers in that article; to the prevalence of illicit concubinage, and the consequent production of a race of children whose education is but too much neglected; and, finally, to the necessity of enforcing, both on the convicts and on the settlers, a strict and careful attention to the duties of Religion.

THE ROYAL MAUNDY.

Yesterday being Maundy Thursday, the usual Royal Bounty was distributed. In consequence of the advanced age of our venerable Monarch, the numbers partaking of the bounty this year were increased to 80. The distribution, as usual, took place at Whitehall Chapel; but on account of an extra staircase being built from the Anti-Chapel to the Royal Closet for the Duchess of York to ascend, the morning proceedings did not take place there, but a temporary building was erected on the outside, in Privy-gardens, where accommodation was provided for 80 women, and about 50 spectators. Two cod, two salmons, 18 red herrings 18 pickled herrings, with four loaves, were given to each person in a wooden bowl. After the fish and bread had been distributed, 3½lbs. of beef, and one loaf each, was distributed.

The Reverend Dr. Page, the Sub Almoner, and Mr. Hanby, the Lord High Almoner's Secretary, attended to inspect the distribution, and after all the poor persons had received their provisions, the Sub Almoner proposed the health of the King, which was drank in ale, in wooden cups.

In the afternoon the ceremonies and additional royal bounties were resumed in the Chapel. The Gentlemen of the Chapel Royal attended to perform the service, consisting of Messrs. Hawes, Clarke, Nield, Beckwith, Webb, Gore, Evans, Salmon, Beale, &c. The Service was read by the Rev. Mr. Pridden.

Soon after three o'clock the ceremonies commenced by a procession entering the Chapel, of eight Yeomen of the Guard and a Yeomen Usher, one of the Yeomen carrying on his head a large gold dish, in which were 160 red kid bags, which ought to have contained 20s. in gold, but had a one pound Bank Note instead; and also white kid bags, tied to the others with white leather strings, about two feet long, in which were 1d. 2d. 3d and 4d. silver pieces, amounting to 6s. 8d. being as many pence as the King is years old. The dish containing these bags was placed on a table, which was covered with a white cloth in front of the Altar.

The remainder of the procession consisted of the Rev. Mr. Holmes, Sub-Dean of the Chapel Royal; the Rev. Dr. Page, the Sub-Almoner; Mr. Hanby, the Lord High Almoner's Secretary; Mr. Jones, the Groom of the Almonry; two Boys and two Girls, selected from St. Margaret's National School, for their good behaviour, by the Sub-Almoner; these with the Gentlemen were decorated with cambric muslin scarfs and sashes, carrying *bouquets* of flowers, and preceded by a Gentleman Verger of the Chapel Royal.

After the First Lesson the Gentlemen who formed the procession ascended into the Gallery and distributed to the 80 men shoes and stockings, which were given to the men by the Sub-Almoner. The Gentlemen of the Choir then sung an appropriate piece.

After this cloth for a coat and linen for a shirt were distributed in a similar manner. An appropriate piece was then sung, and the red bags, containing the 1l. notes and the small silver coinage, were distributed to the men, and in a similar manner after that to 80 women.

The delighful Anthem by Dr. Arnold, "Who is this that cometh from Edom," was admirobly sung by Messrs. Hawes, Evans, &c.

The Rev. Mr. Pridden read an appropriate thanksgiving and prayer.

The King's health was afterwards drank in claret, out of wooden cups by the Gentlemen who performed the service and composed the procession and the numerous assemblage of those who had partaken of the Royal Bounty.

Sir GEORGE WARRENDER, in stating the different items of the Navy Estimates, omitted to mention the important saving in the demolition of the old Telegraph on the top of the Admiralty, with its corresponding branches. They are now superseded by a more simple machine, called a *Semaphore*, which is said to be the invention of Sir HOME POPHAM. We understand the Semhapore is in future to be worked by the junior Lords of the Admiralty as a *school exercise*, but they are not to have any additional salary for this additional duty, unless in the event of a war, or another expedition to *Algiers*.

BOOKS.—The Bill, brought into the House of Commons, relative to the rights of Universities and of some other public Bodies to one copy, for each such Body, of all published works, proposes to enact, that for every copy, which shall be demanded, a proportion of the retail price shall be paid.—It is hoped that a motion will be made for an account to be laid on the table of the number and titles of Books sold by the several Societies, respectively, to which the copies were sent gratuitously, for the purpose of preservation. Such a motion would demonstrate the abuse of this grievous system.

Selections.

From Coleridge's Literary Life.

'Toward the close of the first year from the time that, in an inauspicious hour, I left the friendly cloysters, and the happy grove of quiet, ever-honoured, Jesus College, Cambridge, I was persuaded, by sundry Philanthropists and Antipolemists, to set on foot a periodical work, entitled THE WATCHMAN, that (according to the general motto of the work) *all might know the truth, and that the truth might make us free!* In order to exempt it from the stamp-tax, and likewise to contribute as little as possible to the supposed guilt of a war against freedom, it was to be published on every eighth day, thirty-two pages, large octavo, closely printed, and price only Fourpence. Accordingly, with a flaming prospectus, "*Knowledge is power*," *&c. to try the state of the political atmosphere*, and so forth, I set off on a tour to the North, from Bristol to Sheffield, for the purpose of procuring customers; preaching by the way in most of the great towns, as a hireless volunteer, in a blue coat and white waistcoat, that not a rag of the woman of Babylon might be seen on me. For I was at that time, and long after, though a Trinitarian (*i. e. ad normam Platonis*) in philosophy, yet a zealous Unitarian in religion; more accurately, I was a *psilanthropist*, one of those who believe our Lord to have been the real son of Joseph, and who lay the main stress on the resurrection, rather than on the crucifixion. O! never can I remember those days with either shame or regret. For I was most sincere, most disinterested! My opinions were indeed in many and most important points erroneous; but my heart was single. Wealth, rank, life itself then seemed cheap to me, compared with the interests of (what I believed to be) the truth, and the will of my Maker. I cannot even accuse myself of having been actuated by vanity; for in the expansion of my enthusiasm, I did not think of *myself* at all.

My campaign commenced at Birmingham; and my first attack was on a rigid Calvinist, a tallow-chandler by trade. He was a tall dingy man, in whom length was so predominant over breadth, that he might almost have been borowed for a foundery poker. O that face! a face *xuriuquon*, *!* I have it before me at this moment. The lank, black, twine-like hair, *pingui-nitescent*, cut in a straight line along the black stubble of his thin gunpowder eyebrows, that looked like a scorched *after-wath* from a last week's shaving. His coat-collar behind in perfect unison, both of colour and lustre, with the coarse, yet glib cordage, that I suppose he called his hair, and which, with a *bend* inward at the nape of the neck, (the only approach to flexure in his whole figure), slunk in behind his waistcoat; while the countenance, lank, dark, very *hard*, and with strong perpendicular furrows, gave me a dim notion of some one looking at me through a *used* gridiron, all soot, grese, and iron! But he was one of the *thorough-bred*, a true lover of liberty; and (I was informed) had proved to the satisfaction of many, that Mr. Pitt was one of the horns of the second beast in the Revelation, *that spoke like a dragon*. A person, to whom one of my letters of recommendation had been addressed, was my introducer. It was a new event in my life, first *stroke* in the new business I had undertaken, of an author; yea, and of an author trading on his own account. My companion, after some imperfect sentences, and a multitude of *hums* and *haas*, abandoned the cause to his client; and I commenced an harangue of half an hour to Phileleutheros the tallow-chandler, varying my notes through the whole gamut of eloquence, from the ratiocinative to the declamatory, and in the latter, from the pathetic to the indignant. I argued, I described, I promised, I prophesied; and, beginning with the captivity of nations, I ended with the near approach of the milennium; finishing the whole with some of my own verses, describing that glorious state out of the *Religious*. —'Such delights',

As float to earth, permitted visitants!
When in some hour of solemn jubilee
The massive gates of Paradise are thrown
Wide open: and forth come in fragments wild
Sweet echoes of unearthly melodies,
And odours snatch'd from beds of amaranth
And they that from the chrystal river of life,
Spring up on freshen'd wings, ambrosial gales!'

'My taper man of lights listened with perseverant and praiseworthy patience, though (as I was afterwards told on complaining of certain gales that were not altogether ambrosial) it was a *melting* day with him. And what, Sir! (he said, after a short pause) might the cost be? *Only* four-pence, (O! how I felt the anti-climax, the abysmal bathos of that *four-pence !) only four-pence, Sir, each Number, to be published on every eighth day.* That comes to a deal of money at the end of a year. And how much did you say there was to be for the money? *Thirty-two pages, Sir! large octavo, closely printed.* Thirty and two pages? Bless me; why, except what I does in a family way on the Sabbath, that's more than I ever reads, Sir! all the year round. I am as great a one as any man in Brummagem, Sir, for liberty, and truth, and all them sort off things; but as to this, (no offence, I hope, Sir!) I must beg to be excused.

Lord Hardwicke was, on his first setting-out in life, an articled clerk to an attorney. It happened one day that his mistress, in the absence of her servant, called him from the office, and desired him to go to the next market and buy some cabbages. "Madam," said young York, "I never bought a cabbage in my life; I shall certainly mis-spend your money." 'No matter,' replied the lady, 't is time you should begin; and I desire you will go, as there is nobody else in the way.' Mr. Yorke knew his mistress's temper too well to refuse any longer; but at the same time, wishing to avoid being troubled on any like occasion, he hit upon an expedient which effectually prevented a repetition of the request. Accordingly he received the money from his mistress, went out, and in about half an hour returned with his purchase. The next day he was to settle some account of disbursements with his master, and, among others the following item appeared: "To coach-hire, in order to buy a cabbage, 1s. 6d." Such an extraordinary charge necessarily produced an inquiry on the master' side Mr. Yorke informed him, that "on the preceding day his mistress had called him from the office, and ordered him to buy a cabbage; and as he (Yorke) was willing to do his best, having heard that the finest cabbages were sold at such a market, he had called a coach, and driving thither, made a most excellent purchase.' the master smiled; and from that day to this (his, Lordship would frequently say when telling the story) I never bought another cabbage.

The new satirical Novel of "*The Steyne*" is the theme of conversation in the fashionable world. The Author appears to be a man of a very superior mind, notwithstanding the scenes of folly which he describes, and in which he has no doubt been a principal actor. He apologises for the production, by observing that "there is no species of publication so much read and so much abused as novels containing sketches from real life; yet, we will venture to say, that no species of publication is more useful to the morals and manners of society. The dread of being exhibited before the public in a contemptible or a laughable, or an odious point of view, serves, perhaps, as the only check to folly, depravity, and crime among those whom an exalted station has enabled to transgress with impunity. Those whose pockets are not injured by loss of character, those who are not reduced to want or beggary by the commission of misdeed have nothing whatever to withhold them from infringing upon public decorum, but the fear of suffering public disgrace. That disgrace, therefore, which is the most public, must necessarily be the most effectual, and the press alone can bestow extensive publicity.

[*The Courier.—March* 20.

Extraordinary Law Case.—In one of the countie of Hungary, a case has been produced by Nature, which furnishes the Hungarian lawyers with an opportunity to exercise thir ingenuity. On a steep declivity upon the river Hernath lay two vineyards one above the other; the higher one detached itself from the rock, and glided down the declivity upon the lower vineyard, which it now entirely covers. The question is, who is the owner of this vineyard, and who is to be considered the loser?

Fashionable Routs.—This species of entertainment consists in assembling together five or six hundred persons, who crowd through a suite of elegantly furnished apartments. The custom is beginning to gain ground in Paris. The Lady of the house, at one of these parties in London, being convinced of the impracticability of paying personal attention to 700 guests, ordered her carriage, and drove off to spend the evening with an intimate friend, without ever being missed by the party she had left behind her.

A country gentleman walking in his garden, saw his gardener asleep in the arbour—"What, (says he), asleep, instead of at work! you idle dog, you are not worthy the sun should shine on you."—"I am truly sensible of my unworthiness," answered the man "and therefore I laid myself down *in the shade*."